

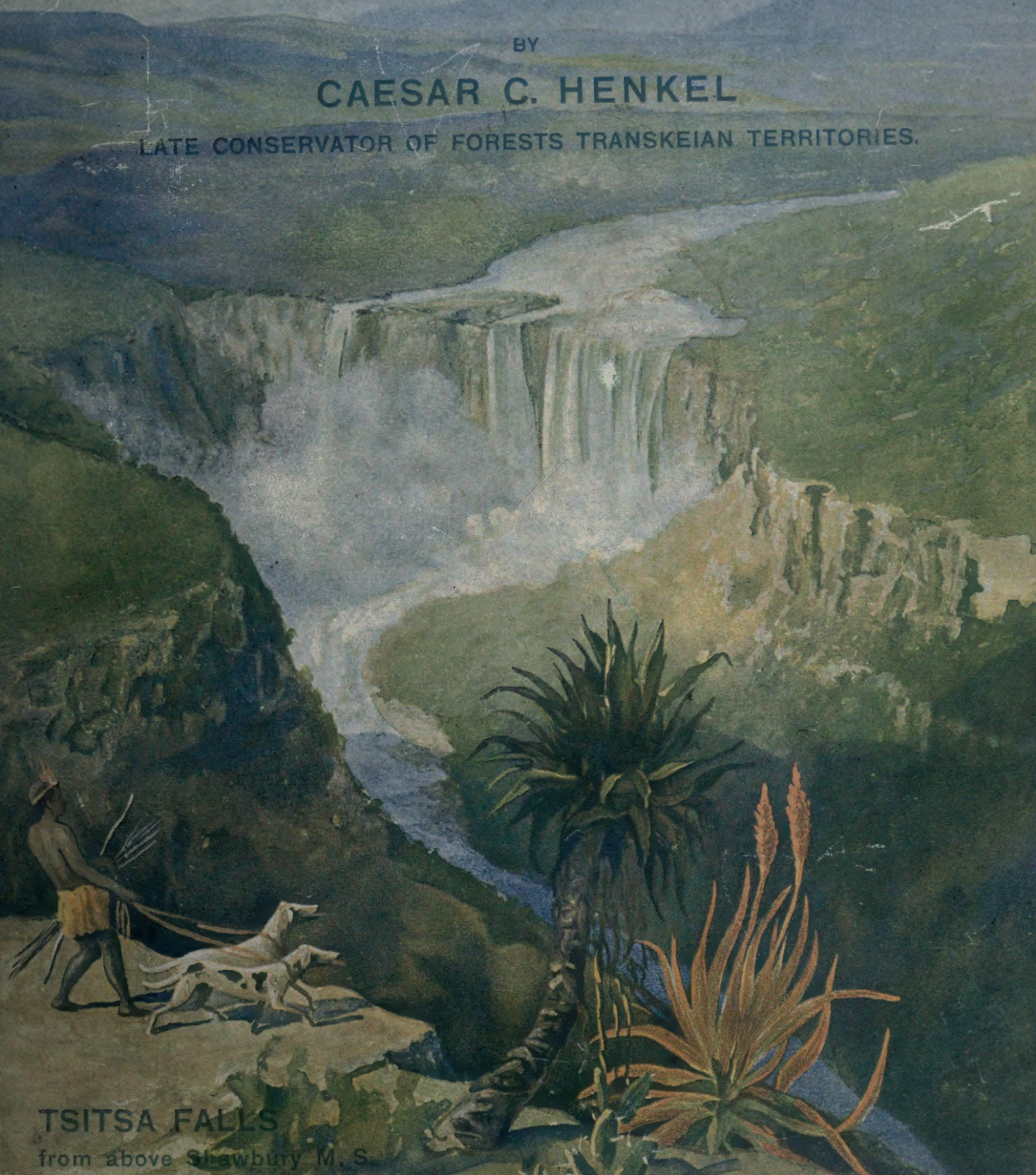
THE NATIVE- OR TRANSKEIAN TERRITORIES

THE COUNTRY BETWEEN CAPE COLONY AND NATAL.

BY

CAESAR C. HENKEL

LATE CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS TRANSKEIAN TERRITORIES.



TSITSA FALLS

from above Shawbury M. S.





THE NATIVE-
OR
TRANSKEIAN TERRITORIES.

BY
C. C. HENKEL.

HISTORY,
RESOURCES AND PRODUCTIONS

OF THE COUNTRY

BETWEEN CAPE COLONY AND NATAL, OR KAFFRARIA PROPER

NOW CALLED

THE NATIVE-
OR
TRANSKEIAN TERRITORIES
WITH LARGE MAP.

COMPILED AND ILLUSTRATED

BY

CÆSAR C. HENKEL, J. P.,

Hon. Secretary, Tembuland Agricultural Society, late Conservator of Forests Transkeian Territories.



HAMBURG 1903

Verlagsanstalt und Druckerei Actien-Gesellschaft (vorm. J. F. Richter)

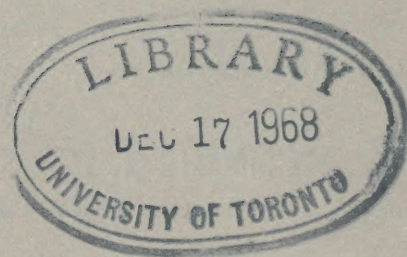
Königlich schwedische Hofbuchhandlung.

J. C. Juta & Co., Capetown.

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TO THOSE

WHOM IT IS UNNECESSARY TO PARTICULARIZE BUT WHO WILL
UNDERSTAND THE SPIRIT OF THIS DEDICATION

MY LOVED COMPANIONS IN THE
MERRY GREENWOOD

WITH WHOM IN DAYS GONE BY I HAVE OFT STALKED THE
FOREST AND SCoured THE PLAIN

THESE LINES AND SCENES
IN AND ABOUT THE
TRANSKEIAN TERRITORIES


ARE

WITH EVERY SENTIMENT OF REGARD AND ESTEEM INSCRIBED

BY

THEIR AFFECTIONATELY ATTACHED FRIEND

C. C. H.



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PREFACE.

WITHIN a few years past the country known as "*Kaffraria Proper*" or the "*Transkeian Territories*" has received an unusual degree of attention, therefore, and in response to a desire of some of the leading commercial houses and firms of the border districts of Cape Colony, and the general public everywhere, for the publication of a Handbook and Guide to the Transkeian Territories, the author having for many years devoted much attention to the resources etc. of them, has, with the assistance of his numerous friends and sympathizers compiled this Handbook. Although well convinced that the work is neither perfect nor complete, I hope nevertheless that it may prove useful to many.

At the same time I take advantage of this opportunity to express my heartfelt gratitude to all the missionaries, magistrates and traders for the unstinted hospitality extended to me and mine, during my term of office as Conservator of Forests of the Territories, and that it is impossible for me ever to make any adequate return for all the kindness and help received everywhere.

"THE PINES"-UMTATA, May 1903.

C. C. HENKEL.

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DANCE OF THE ABAKWETA.

PART I.

KAFFRARIA PROPER

NOW CALLED

“THE NATIVE” OR “TRANSKEIAN TERRITORIES”.

Kaffraria, or Kafirland Proper, a fertile, densely-populated country, some 17,000 square miles in extent, lies between the Great Kei River and Natal in the one direction, and between the Qathlamba or Drakensberg Mountains and the sea on the other. The greatest length of this territory is about 230 miles, its breadth 120 miles, and its population, as near as can be ascertained, not less than 800,000. At no time has this territory been politically one and undivided, various native chiefs — principally Bushmen — having parcelled it among themselves from the earliest known period, until they were driven out by the more vigorous races from the north, while within the last 30 years portions of it have been given out to Fingos, Basutos, Griquas, Gaikas and others, after coming under the dominion of the Crown, either by conquest or cession. The entire territory has long been subject to British influence, and direct authority has been gradually imposed upon its several parts. For administrative purposes the country has been divided into the Territories of Griqualand East, Tembuland (including East and West Pondoland) and the Transkei Proper. Since the lamented death of Captain M. BLYTH, C. M. G., late Chief Magistrate of the Transkei Proper, that territory has been added to Tembuland, which together with Pondoland form the region over which **Sir Henry G. Elliot, C. B. K., C. M. G.**, as **Chief Magistrate** presided for many years.

Sir HENRY ELLIOT, who has identified himself with every good work and to whom the country owes a debt of gratitude, has now retired on pension and Colonel WALTER E. M. STANFORD, C. B., C. M. G., has been appointed by government to rule this province, that is the whole of the Native Territory. As Colonel STANFORD, on account of his intimate knowledge of native customs, laws and language is eminently fitted for the position of Chief Magistrate of the province, his appointment has given great satisfaction.

This territory is one of the finest in South Africa with respect to natural features and productive capability. The mountain range at its back rises at its north-eastern point to an elevation of 9,657 feet, and is along its whole length of considerable height.

From this grand eminence the land slopes down gradually in a hundred miles of grass, forest and bush to the sands on which the surf of the Indian Ocean perpetually beats. It is watered by hundreds of streams and rivers, some of which are of considerable magnitude. The Kei, the Bashee, the Umtata, the Umzimvubu and the Umzimkulu are to be classed with the largest rivers of South Africa. The most considerable of them is the Umzimvubu, which rises at the Giant Kop, receives numerous tributaries from East and West, and after a course little short in all its wanderings of 250 miles, flows into the sea by a mouth which is navigable for small steamers and sailing vessels. The gorges of the Drakensberg Mountains and those of the spurs and secondary ranges running parallel with them are full of fine trees, the uplands are rich in grass, the banks of the rivers carry a thick growth of forest and bush, and the warm lowlands and valleys of the coast belt are favourable to almost any kind of fruit of a semi-tropical nature, field- and garden cultivation. The country of the Amapondo or Pondoland East and West is singularly fine. There the grasses grow so luxuriantly as to overtop the head of a tall man, and soil and climate are such as to favour the growth of tropical plants. It is there also that copper has been found, while indications of gold, lead, silver and coal are met with in several places. Where the land is occupied, cattle, horses sheep, goats and pigs are numerous. Some districts are populous, Kafirs, Fingos, Basutos, Griquas, Zulus, Hottentots and Bushmen giving variety and interest to the human element. In proportion to the natives the European population in the Transkeian Territories is very small, especially in the country districts. The officials, missionaries and traders are the only white people in the country districts. Although the country is undergoing important changes, it is still the land of Kafirs — wild and strange. It is the most romantic part of South Africa, and is well worthy a visit from those who wish to have a glimpse at African native life, and yet have no ambition to be explorers.

GRIQUALAND EAST.

Griqualand East comprises the country enclosed by the Drakensberg Mountains, Natal, Pondoland and Tembuland. A great part of this territory formerly went by the name of "*Nomansland*", which is in area about 6000 square miles, and lay at the base of the Drakensbergen, between the Umzimkulu and Kenegha or Kinira Rivers. *Nomansland* originally formed a part of Faku's dominions, and was ceded to Sir PHILLIP E. WOODHOUSE in March 1861 being at that time uninhabited. In the following year the chieftain of the Griquas Captyn ADAM KOK was placed in possession of the territory, under the conditions of being allowed temporarily to govern it without immediate supervision and to subdivide the land as he pleased, titles to be subsequently granted by the government. Being fertile, well watered and richly grassed, the country is capable of supporting a large population, which is rapidly finding its way there from Natal, Cape Colony and Europe. In 1869 Captyn ADAM KOK asked to be relieved of the government, and three years later he was informed by a commission that a direct rule would shortly be established. The Griquas stipulated that they should not be handed over to Natal on account of the curfew regulations in force there and they were accordingly taken over by the Cape Colony in 1874. In 1877, an act of annexation was passed by the Colonial Parliament. Being reserved for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure, the act was not promulgated until September 1879. In January 1877 a survey commission, consisting of Messrs. C. P. WATERMEYER, M.L.A., Government Surveyor, as chief, and F. S. WATERMEYER, St. Vincent Erskine, and the author as assistants were appointed by the Hon. JOHN X. MERRIMAN, then Commissioner of Crown Lands and Public Works, to survey the country and to settle all land claims and make recommendations for the issue of British titles to farms and erven in the territory. Owing to the Griqua rising and rebellion in April 1878, when most of the surveying instruments and plans were destroyed by the explosion of the powder magazine at Kokstad, the survey was not completed until 1883. Most of the farms and certificates entitling claimants to land given by Captyn Adam Kok had by this time passed out of the hands of the **Griqua burghers** and had been purchased by energetic European farmers, who developed the resources of the territory in a marvellously short time and to-day, a more progressive community of farmers can not be found in any part of the world.

The upper portion of **Griqualand East** is mountainous, and its whole breadth is traversed by the numerous feeders of the Umzimkulu, St. John's and Umtata Rivers. Forests abound on the southern and south-eastern slopes

of the mountains and coal and copper, besides other minerals, are known to be widely diffused. The uplands bear a sour grass, while the country is eminently adapted to the cultivation of wheat, rye, barley, oats, potatoes, beans, peas, turnips, beetroot and mangold wurzel, cabbage, cauliflower, &c., especially of fruit, both stone- and kernel fruit. Apples, pears, plums, peaches thrive here equally as well as in the upper districts of California.

The population of the territory is far from being homogeneous. The Griquas, whose name has been given to the entire territory, are probably the least numerous. They are to be found principally at and in the neighbourhood of **Kokstad**, the station of the **Assistant Chief Magistrate**, situated 95 miles from the mouth of the St. John's River, 136 miles from Pietermaritzburg, 316 miles from Queenstown and 117 miles from Umtata.

The Griquas generally are not progressive, and their farms, some of which are of great value, are, as stated above, passing rapidly into the hands of Europeans. The Umzimkulu District, bordering upon Natal, is inhabited by about 600 Europeans, 750 Griquas, and some 32,500 natives of different tribes, the greater number of whom acknowledged Sidoi (since dead) formerly a refugee from Natal, as their chief. The natives are becoming rich in stock, and display a great desire to obtain possession, by purchase, of some of the farms which are being disposed of by the Griquas. **Matatiele**, the third magisterial district in the original Griqualand East, is also occupied by an agglomeration of different tribes, the Fingos being in predominance.

Beyond the Kenegha or Kinira River is the former St. John's River Territory. The British connection with this part of Kaffraria dates from the early part of the present century, when the Amapondo Chief Faku, solicited assistance against the tribes who had fallen from him from beyond the Umzimkulu. The colonial government, preferring to meet the advancing hordes at a distance, sent the required assistance; the Fetcani were hurled back and Pondoland was made secure against a fresh invasion by the fall of the chief Dingana and the settlement of Natal. In 1844 troops were sent to defend Faku against the emigrant farmers, who had cast a wistful eye upon his country and the chief concluded a treaty with Sir PEREGRINE MAITLAND by which the protectorate authority of the government was acknowledged while the tribes living immediately to the North and West of Faku were admitted to be his vassals. Over these tribes Faku was never able to make good his authority, and endless wars have been the result of successive attempts to assert his supremacy. In 1861 Faku made cession to Sir PHILLIP E. WOODHOUSE of the northern portion of his territory, at that time uninhabited, and now known as Griqualand East, together with a tract of the Pondomise Country on the

western borders of Pondoland Proper. Nothing was at that time done to establish British authority over the ceded territory, but in 1872 a



ST. JOHN'S RIVER, OPPOSITE BANANA POINT.

commission was sent up to arrange certain boundaries which were in dispute, and the smaller tribes, seeing their only prospect of future safety dependent upon British protection, entreated to be taken over, engaging to submit to our laws and to pay taxes. In that year a confederation

against the Tembus was formed by the Gcalekas, Bomvanas and Pondos, and in the month of July following, the war between Kreli and Gangelizwe having demonstrated the necessity of extending colonial influence and control in the rear of those tribes in order to prevent a recurrence of that which so greatly imperilled the peace of the frontier, a British agent was directed to proceed to the Gatberg ("Gatberg" see on Map, Elliot District and on Noah's Ark Commonage), a fertile and well watered plateau running along the base of the Drakensbergen, and formerly the hunting ground of any tribe that could make good its claim to it, to exercise general superintendence and magisterial functions over Lehana, Lebenya and Zibi's people, and to be the accredited medium of communication between the government and the Pondos, Pandomise, Xesibe, Amabaca and Griquas. In October of the same year 1873, the Pandomise chiefs Umditshwa and Umhlonhlo, being hard pressed by their enemies, sought and obtained refuge under British protection. Griqualand East comprises at present the following magisterial districts, to-wit: 1. **Mount Currie**, 2. **Umzimkulu**, 3. **Matatiele**, 4. **Mount Fletcher**, 5. **Maclear**, 6. **Tsolo**, 7. **Qumbu**, 8. **Mount Frere**, 9. **Mount Ayliff**, all under an **Assistant Chief Magistrate** residing at Kokstad. Mr. ROBERT W. STANFORD is at present occupying that position.

Kokstad the capital of Griqualand East, is rising rapidly into a position of great importance. It has already an extensive and a considerable European population. It is situated at the base of Mount Currie which is 7,297 feet above sea level, the altitude of Kokstad itself being 4,270 feet, hence as a health resort this town is unsurpassed. The site for the township is well chosen and the water supply the finest in South Africa. The stream rising on Mount Currie is led out and distributed along the streets of Kokstad, the water flowing literally past every cottager's front door. The streets are very wide and planted with oak trees which shade the sidewalks. There are five churches, a high class public school and hospital, two banks, one local newspaper, and a new townhall costing £7000, and electric lighting. A very fine monument of Aberdeen granite has lately been erected to the memory of those who fell in the late war, costing about £2000. This monument adorns the front of the new townhall and the funds for the same were collected by Mr. BEATTIE, editor and proprietor of the Kokstad Advertiser. The country round Kokstad is occupied by European farmers. An annual wool fair and agricultural show is held in the town and with the advent of a railway Kokstad is sure to become a wealthy agricultural centre and as well as a sanatorium for Natal and the coast belt districts. There is also a convent attached to the R. C. Church. Of large and fashionable hotels

the town is well provided, the "Royal" is situated in Main Street. There exist also a club and a library, the latter under the capable management of Mr. WIRTH. The new courthouse and public buildings are a great ornament to the township. The Assistant Chief Magistrate's residence occupies the highest point on hill above township and like the ancient feudal castles looks down upon the town beneath. Of stores and shops, there are many and everything may be purchased here the same as at Durban or Capetown.

Kokstad or Mount Currie District Population:

Europeans.....	1,130
Griquas.....	2,528
Bantu.....	4,308
<hr/>	
Cattle... ..	8,529
Horses.....	3,775
Sheep.....	192,287
Goats.....	1,500
Pigs.....	890

Most of the farmers who have acquired farms in the Umzimkulu, Mount Currie and Matatiele Districts are Natalians and are undoubtedly among the most progressive, energetic and intelligent in South Africa. The chief industry in these districts is sheep and cattle raising, horse breeding is also carried on to some extent. Cereals, as wheat, barley and oats are grown to a large extent at present, but the districts would produce a great deal more if encouragement was given by government by establishing railway communication with the principal markets. No country in the world is better watered than Griqualand East and fruit culture could be carried on with the same success as in California, the climate being almost identical. As a sanatorium Griqualand is unrivalled especially for chest and throat diseases. As witness the patriarchal age of some of the Griqua fathers have attained to. Nobody dies in Griqualand East, excepting through old age, or diseases contracted in less favourable climates.

Griqualand East is par excellence the land where *men of small means* can push ahead and become well-to-do farmers. The author has seen several parties leave the territory to try their fortune in the U. S. of America or in the Australian Colonies, but they have invariably come back again and settled down for life and are now doing well.

Next in importance to Kokstad, the capital of Griqualand East, is the township of **Matatiele**. **Matatiele** is not only an agricultural centre but also an important strategical position. There are fine stores and hotels in the township and a great deal of trade is done with the farming

population. The native trade is also very extensive, extending even to Basutoland. In the Matatiele District are some of the best sheep and cattle farms in the country. Between one and two thousand head of fat cattle were formerly forwarded monthly, from this district, to the Johannesburg market, via Natal. One great advantage these parts possess over other parts of the colony is, that when cattle are at their poorest, say in the midland- and western districts, they are then at their best in this part of the country. A rising township in the midst of a farming community is **Cedarville** on the Umzimvubu River. Here are several fine stores and churches. "Nacht Mahl" brings a concourse of farmers together once every quarter and business is brisk for a time.

Population:

Europeans.....	1,100
Hottentots.....	130
Bantu.....	27,000
	28,230
Cattle.....	50,000
Horses.....	12,000
Sheep.....	106,000
Goats.....	40,000
Pigs.....	3,000
Fowls and Ducks.....	30,000
Geese.....	800
Turkeys.....	3,000

Maclear and **Ugie** are also rising townships in an agricultural centre. The district of Maclear is one of the fields for enterprising young men with small capital to start farming. Agricultural-, stock- or any other kind of farming may be carried on here. For fruit growing there is no better country in South Africa, as a great deal of land can be irrigated. There are a large number of fine farms owned by a Johannesburg Syndicate in this district.

Population:

Europeans.....	1,430
Mixed.....	470
Bantu.....	3,350
	5,250
Cattle... ..	5,512
Horses.....	1,555
Sheep... ..	71,651
Goats.....	9,979
Pigs.....	570

Other rising townships in Griqualand East are: — *Mount Frere*, beautifully laid out on a hillside amidst a flourishing native population. There are

three churches here and large stores, also a C. M. R. Camp. The District of Mount Frere is healthy, well watered, and the soil a rich sandy loam, bearing uniform good crops. Mr. W. P. LEARY, the Resident Magistrate is one of the leading men of progress in the territories. The next in size is the Township of *Qumbu* in the Pandomise Country. This township is rising fast in importance and a great deal of native trade is being carried on by the stores of which there are quite a number here as well as two hotels. Mr. A. REIN, the Resident Magistrate of the district takes great interest in the welfare of the natives under his control and they have made considerable progress of late years.

District of Qumbu:

Population	46,420
Cattle	10,500
Horses.....	4,075
Sheep....	45,500
Goats..	32,000
Pigs	1,000

The Villages of **Tsolo**, **Mount Ayliff** and **Mount Fletcher** are all very progressive. At all these magistracies are a number of large trading stations and shops where a considerable amount of native trade is done. Within a radius of a few miles from all the magistracies there are large missionary stations, such as **St. Augustine** and **St. Cuthberts** (N'colosi) and **Somer-ville** near **Tsolo**, — **Sulenkama** or Buchanan Mission, Reverend J. STERLING, and **Shawbury** near **Qumbu**. The last named is a native seminary established by the Wesleyans and the third best in the territories. **Osborne** or **Tschungwana** near **Mount Frere**, &c., which are presided over by earnest missionaries and teachers who also attend to the spiritual needs of the Europeans of the district, in which they reside.

District of Tsolo:

Population	25,000
Cattle.....	31,000
Horses.....	9,000
Sheep.....	60,000
Goats.....	45,000

Mount Ayliff, at present under Mr. ALFRED C. C. H. LEARY as Resident Magistrate, is a most important district and so **Mount Fletcher** under Mr. JOHN HARGREAVES. This district will undoubtedly make great progress as soon as the Indwe-Riverside Railway, now under construction, reaches it.

Mount Ayliff District:

Population	24,000
Cattle	12,500
Horses.....	7,400
Sheep.....	14,000
Goats.....	23,000
Pigs	3,000

TEMBULAND.

Tembuland comprises the districts formerly known as Tembuland Proper, Emigrant Tembuland and Bomvanaland. Together with the **Transkei** it covers the whole area between the Umtata and Kei Rivers, the Drakensbergen and the sea.

It has been described as a "most excellent pastoral country", cattle thriving everywhere, and sheep doing also well in upper districts. The climate is mild, but somewhat cold in the upper districts during the winter months. From November to February is the rainy season, during which time in ordinary seasons hardly a day passes without a heavy downpour. The Tembus, as also the Gaikas, Gcalekas and the Pondo-mise, originally formed part of the Pondo tribe, all living in the neighbourhood of the Umtata. In 1817, during Chaka's wars, the Tambookies were driven from the Umtata by the Fetcani, and after great suffering they settled West of the Bashee, extending thence in 1822 to the colonial boundary, which was then the Winterberg Range in the present District of Tarka. Gangelizwe of the Hala family, is considered as paramount amongst the Tambookies, but the Amaquati section under Dalasili, who claim to have a separate origin, are quite as numerous and powerful as the Halas.

A resident was appointed with Gangelizwe in 1871, and in 1873, after the tribe had been worsted in the war with the Gcalekas, they desired to be accepted as British subjects. The colonial government interposed, but when the immediate danger was passed the proposals were withdrawn through the influence of Dalasile. Fearing a fresh invasion, and weary of the misrule of the paramount chief, the Tembus came under British rule in 1875, and Gangelizwe was set aside, but was subsequently reinstated in his position as chief of the Halas. —

Emigrant Tembuland (now the magisterial districts of St. Marks, Xalanga, Elliot and part of Engcobo) borders upon the colonial divisions of Woodhouse and Queenstown, from which it is separated by the Indwe River, running into the White Kei. The country extends for seventy miles south of the Drakensbergen, to the borders of Fingoland, and from the Indwe

to the Umgwali, a distance of thirty miles. It formed a part of the territory from which Kreli was expelled in 1858, and after remaining eight years vacant was given to the Tambookies of the overcrowded locations in the division of Queenstown. The people who went over to the new country were located in four sections, under the petty chiefs Matanzima (brother of Gangelizwe), Darala, Stockwe, Inhlela and Gecelo, the conditions being that their hereditary or superior chiefs were to have control over their own people, to decide cases, and to carry out their own decisions, the British agent being empowered to interfere only in cases in which disputes arose amongst the chiefs, or when a chief had done serious injustice to any of his people. They were therefore virtually independent. Now, however, almost all colonial acts of parliament are in force in the districts.

Bomvanaland, now the District of **Elliotdale**, lies on the eastern side of the Bashee River. "*Moni*", the chief of the country (now dead), although acknowledging Kreli as his suzerain, has always managed to evade the disasters which have been the lot of that chief and his tribe, never having been embroiled with the British. In the early part of 1878 Moni was induced to surrender his country to the Queen's representative, and since then the people, numbering some 27,000, have been under magisterial rule.

District of Elliotdale (Bomvanaland):

Cattle.....	18,000
Horses.....	1,835
Sheep.....	3,000
Goats.....	6,500
Pigs.....	400

Mr. W. HARGREAVES ist Magistrate of the district.

Tembuland Proper, Emigrant Tembuland and Bomvanaland were formally proclaimed British territory and Sir HERCULES ROBINSON appointed governor thereof, in January 1882.

The chief seat of magistracy is at *Umtata*, a prettily situated township on the banks of the river bearing the same name.

The City of Umtata, the Capital of Tembuland, Transkei Proper, and Pondoland contains about 200 houses and approximately 2000 inhabitants. Since the transfer of the headquarters of the Cape Mounted Rifles from King William's Town to Umtata, the township has greatly expanded in all directions. New stores and dwelling houses have been erected. Very large and commodious public offices occupy now and adorn the hill above the township where also a Diocesan Girl School of commodious proportions and superior style of building stands and a new Cathedral is in

course of construction. Umtata besides being the chief city of the native territories is also seat of the bishop of the St. John's diocese. There are here five churches, one convent, the St. John's College, and several schools, two banks, two clubs and a local newspaper. The new church for the native college of the church of South Africa, called "Augusta College", at the mission has lately been completed and is a most striking ornament to the city. An iron bridge spans the Umtata River on the Kokstad and Port St. John's roads. A very large native trade is done at Umtata, several of the leading stores have from 5 to 10 branch businesses in the country. The most prominent of the stores are those of Messrs. LOWRY BROS. and Messrs. F. SMALE & CO., COUSINS & PRESTON and CHARLES TROLLIP, a druggist and chemist's store by Mr. J. A. PICKEN where every requisite in the way of goods may be purchased. There are two boot-and shoe warehouses, one under the management of Mr. A. RITCHIE, a jeweller and watchmaker's shop kept by Mr. SEIDLER, several butchers and bakers, and two mineral water manufactories, both owned by Mr. C. BLACKER, the most prominent in the town. The principal hotel is the "Grosvenor Hotel". Of first-class boarding houses there is the establishment of Mr. F. TAYLOR, where temperance advocates find a comfortable home. From the City of Umtata one of the main trade routes of the territories runs in a north-westerly direction passing the missionary villages of Tabase, Baziya and "All Saints" until it reaches the thriving Township of *Engcobo*, the seat of a magistracy. The Engcobo District is very thickly populated with natives and numerous missions, schools and trading stations are dotted all over the country, relieving the monotony of rolling low hills and Kafir kraals, by their smart appearance and tall gum trees planted around them. On the eastward side of the main trade route rise abruptly the Baziya-, Gqaka- and Gulandoda Mountains which on account of their rugged heights and wooded slopes delight the eyes of the traveller. After crossing the Bashee River, at the Ntibane Drift, a very high waterfall in the Xangase forest, is visible.

Engcobo is a very prettily situated township on top of one of the spurs of the Jumba Mountain. There is abundant water at hand and a water-furrow runs diagonally through the township. Public offices are substantially built and there are good hotels and stores in the place, one church and a masonic lodge. Another rising township in Upper-Tembuland is **Elliot**, also a seat of magistracy. This township is situated at the base of the Drakensberg Range and has a good water supply. Being the centre of an agricultural and cattle and sheep breeding district will become a very important place in the future, when the country is traversed by railway lines and so connected with the larger colonial mercantile centres.

Some very progressive farmers reside in the Elliot District and cattle and sheep do remarkably well here. The Drakensberg Range forms the northern boundary of the district. With the exception of the sandstone, which flanks the base and spurs of the range, and which yields cold soil and sour veld, the Drakensbergen are volcanic, producing the best veld for flocks of sheep, which may be seen grazing during the summer months at elevations varying from 7000 to 8000 feet above sea level.

Some leading farmers in the district are: Mr. H. KEEVY, J. P., who owns a large and well bred herd of cattle, which invariable take prizes at the agricultural shows. Mr. KEEVY also cultivates a large area of valuable land, generally sowing wheat and oats. Another very enterprising farmer in the district is Mr. SCHWEITZER who has spent large sums of money on cattle sheds, orchards and timber plantations. The same may be said of Mr. JOHN HART, where I also noticed some fine ostriches. — Game, both winged and fourfooted, is still plentiful along the foot of the range, notably partridges, ducks, geese, rheebeck and oribi. Pauws are beginning to get scarce, but rock pigeons are seen here in large numbers.

The Village of **St. Marks** on missionary land, is another rising place in Tembuland and is the nearest to the colony proper and connected with it by a bridge over the Kei River. The magistracy of the District of St. Marks is situated at **Cofimvaba** on the banks of the river of same name. As the natives advance in civilisation, this village will no doubt become a most important commercial centre. The traders in this district have built and own for the most part fine substantial houses and shops, and fruit trees appear to do well in the district. The forests have all been more or less destroyed a good many years ago, but there exists a large area of thorn- and scrub-bush along the Kei Valley, which provide abundance of fuel and building material to the natives.

Southeyville promises to become an important village in the future as well as Cofimvaba.

St. Marks District Population:

Europeans.....	295
Natives	45,000
Total.....	45,295
<hr/>	
Cattle.....	6,750
Horses.....	4,950
Sheep.....	177,000
Goats.....	10,500
Pigs.....	1,750

The main trade-route from Queenstown crosses the St. Marks bridge and thence runs through Qamata Poort to Cofimvaba and from there

to Tsomo Post and to Engcobo. A line of railway from Imvani Railway Station to St. Marks, Cofimvaba, Engcobo and Umtata has been surveyed and has many supporters on account of passing through a populated and fertile country. However next to Umtata the most important township in Tembuland is undoubtedly:

Cala. As regards importance, trade and progress this township stands on a level with Kokstad. It is situated on the Tsomo River in Upper-Tembuland and on the main road from Cape Colony to Barkley East, Maclear and other districts. Under Mr. CHARLES LEVEY, this town has developed into an agricultural and commercial centre, which no doubt his successor Mr. FITZ E. BELL will further develop with the assistance of the progressive inhabitants of Xalanga or Cala District. Cala has three churches, one bank, several excellent schools and park plantations. Water has also been laid on to the township and the streets are planted with fine avenue trees. Cala possesses, far in advance of older townships, a splendid townhall wherein the public library is allocated. Almost all the newer buildings at Cala, including the public offices, are built of beautiful local sandstone. The principal buildings and business places are the "Royal" and Mr. HAMMOND'S Hotel, and stores owned by Mr. G. MORRIS, Mr. FENIX, Mr. BATTESON, Mrs. CASTELLO & PASCOE BROS. There are annual agricultural shows (for native agriculturists only), held at Cala, and a fine stone bridge spans the Tsomo River. — The surrounding district is well watered and suitable for European agricultural immigrants, who would find ready markets for their produce.

To the southward of the Umtata District lies the District of M'qanduli a well watered, fertile and thickly populated part of Tembuland. M'qanduli District in its topography represents undulating grass country intermixed with wooded kloofs, sloping gradually toward the coast. Some fine scenery is met with on the coast line, notably "*Hole in the Wall*", one of the lions worth seeing in the Transkeian Territories and also Coffee Bay. There is now a township or village laid out in the district. There are 22 trading stations in the district and 110 Europeans, 37,000 Natives, Mixed 20. — Horses 1,500, Cattle 3,000, Sheep 20,000, Goats 7,000.

Mr. LESLY FARRANT is the Magistrate of the district.

THE TRANSKEI PROPER.

The territory now known as the Transkei Proper extends from the Kei River to the Bashee, Tembuland lying north and east and the sea on the South. It embraces the former divisions of Fingoland, the Idutywa Reserve and Gcalekaland and its approximate area is 3,000 square miles, with a

mixed population of 166,000 souls and a trade of about half of a million pounds sterling per annum.

The whole of this district belonged to Kreli, the paramount chief of the Gcalekas, until he was expelled from it in 1858. For some seven or eight years the land remained vacant and was then surveyed by Messrs. COLLEY & GRANT (afterward Sir POMEROY COLLEY, Governor of Natal, and Colonel J. M. GRANT of the C.M.R.). Kreli with his diminished following was eventually allowed to re-occupy a portion of it, since known as Gcalekaland. From this he was again expelled in 1877, and the country has since been given out amongst the Gaikas and Fingos, who were removed to it from the Colony Proper, and the friendly Gcalekas, with intervening tracts upon which it was proposed to locate European farmers, but which idea had to be abandoned and these surveyed farms have again been absorbed into the native locations — In 1878 a resolution to annex this territory was adopted by the colonial parliament and subsequently this resolution was put into the form of an act. The name of Gcalekaland has now disappeared, and it is represented by the magisterial districts of Kentani and Willowvale. The Kentani District lies between the Kei and Kogha- or Xora Rivers and the tribal population consists entirely of Gaikas, who have been settled in four locations, with the residence of the magistrate centrally placed.

Fingoland lies between Emigrant Tembuland and the districts just named. Its present possessors, the Fingos, after being driven out of their own country by the Zulus, were made the bond servants of the Amaxosa tribes. From this slavery they were rescued in 1835 by Sir BENJAMIN D'URBAN, who located them in the present division of Peddie. As a reward for their loyalty during the war of 1846, they were given at its conclusion, additional locations in the divisions of Fort Beaufort and Victoria East. After the next war, in the years 1850—53, Sir GEORGE CATHCART gave them still further territory in the divisions of Queens-town and King William's Town. Being overcrowded in the colonial locations, they were prevailed upon to cross the Kei River when Kreli's Country was being given out, and in 1867 they emigrated in considerable numbers. In the interim they have established themselves in all parts of the country, and increased both in numbers and wealth, besides making marked progress in civilization. The Fingos have paid hut-tax from the beginning of 1875, and now under the provisions of the Glen Grey Act, formulated by the Right Honourable CECIL JOHN RHODES, when Prime Minister of the colony, their achievements in the building of schools and supporting them by paying the teachers, road making and bridge building is simply marvellous and it is confidently expected other sections and

clans will soon ask for the extension of the Glen Grey Act. The general council and the district councils have their own road surveyor, and superintendent of plantations of which they possess a number, which supply their own requirements for hut building, &c.

There are numerous schools, churches and chapels in the districts and at Blythswood (named after the late lamented Capt. M. BLYTH, C.M.G., Chief Magistrate of the Transkei), about 2 miles from the Nqamakwe Magistracy and 100 miles from King William's Town, is a fine industrial institution, erected at a cost of £5,000, of which more than one-half was raised by the voluntary subscription of the Fingos. An act for the annexation of Fingoland was passed in 1877, and after being reserved for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure, was promulgated on the 15th of September 1879, and came into force, together with a new code of laws framed on the model of the Basutoland regulations on the 1st of October 1879.

The population of the **Idutywa Reserve** includes Fingos, Gcalekas and Tslambies in about equal proportions. The reserve was formed under the following circumstances:— In 1856, during the cattle-killing mania, Colonel GAWLER was resident with Umhala's tribe, west of the Kei- and south of the Kabousie Rivers. Umhala supported the delusion, but was opposed by his son "*Smith*", who with a petty Gcaleka Chief, named Sigidi, living in the neighbourhood, rallied round the resident and performed good service in the preservation of order. In 1858 Smith Umhala and Sigidi helped to expel Kreli, and formed a chain of posts along the Bashee River from the Bongo to the Cwecweni (see map) for the purpose of preventing the return of the Gcalekas. On the understanding that they should give up their land west of the Kei, these people were given the ground of their temporary occupation on the Bashee, and boundaries were defined by Colonel GAWLER with the sanction of the government. Upon Kreli's return the country between the Bongo and the Xobo was taken from the Idutywa people, and subsequently a valuable tract, some 300 square miles in extent, was given to Gangelizwe. Since the middle of 1875 hut-tax has been paid by the Idutywa people and they are now also doing great and good work under the Glen Grey Act.

The Transkei Proper on the whole is a very fertile country and thickly populated. In most of the localities an abundance of foodstuffs are grown during normal seasons as regards rainfall. Very little irrigation of lands exists as the streams for the most part lie too low and the river banks are too high to allow waterfurrows being taken out. Wind pumping mills however are proving of great utility in the various districts.

The Township of **Butterworth** is the most progressive centre in the territory. There are a number of large stores and shops here, all doing

a good trade, also *two hotels*. This township boasts of a large, commodious and well built drillhall, a public library and a public school. There is a beautiful Wesleyan mission church attached to the seminary, in the near neighbourhood. The Amabele-loop-Umtata Line of Railway will pass right through the commonage just below the town and with the advent of this railway, Butterworth will very soon double its present size and importance.

Mr. W. BROWNLEE is the Resident Magistrate of

Butterworth District.

1899:	
Population about	30,140
Cattle.....	6,000
(originally about 25,000, reduced by Rinderpest)	
Horses	45,000
Sheep	50,000
Goats.....	5,000
Pigs.....	3,000
Production of Wool annually.....	280,000 lbs.
do. of Mealies	15,000 bags
(half average cut)	
do. of Kafir corn	10,000 "
do. of Potatoes	200 "
do. of Oat-hay.....	15,000 bundles.

From Butterworth the main trunk line runs in a north-easterly direction to Ibeka, formerly a military camp, thence along the watershed to *Idutywa*, the next important township of the territory. — *Idutywa* has also some very large business places, stores and shops and a well kept hotel by Mr. ALEX. PHILLIPS, where travellers, by postcart, from Kei Road to Umtata generally sleep. The soil about *Idutywa* is very rich and *Idutywa* is supplied with water from a stream above the township.

The District of **Nqamakwe** also adjoins the Butterworth District and is one of the best for cattle and sheep in the territory as well as other stock. During normal years, as to rainfall, enormous quantities of mealies, kafir corn and other foodstuffs are raised annually in this district. There are 29 trading stations or shops in the district and 11,600 horses, 20,200 head of cattle, 260,000 sheep, 24,400 goats und 8,000 pigs. As yet no township has been laid out in the district as the population is mostly native, but as the country is being surveyed for allotments under the Glen Grey Act, no doubt a township and villages will spring up in time.

The District of **Tsomo** adjoins the above. The seat of magistracy is now at Tsomo Post, in olden times a police station, and near the mission station of the same name. Formerly the seat of the magistrate was at

Umbulu, the highest point of the district where only an hotel and shop now exists. There is a large mission station of the same name some little distance off, belonging to the Presbyterian Church where some remarkably fine trees are growing, notably *Cupressus sempervirens pyramedalis*, and an orchard of orange trees. A wagon road passes the mission station from Umbulu to Nqamakwe crossing the Tsomo drift below Hebe Hebe, Mr. FRED. THOMPSON'S trading station. A bridge across the Tsomo River has been erected at Tsomo Post on the main road to the colony. There are 135 Europeans, 20,020 Natives, 10,708 head of Cattle, 1,800 Horses, 60,590 Sheep, 24,921 Goats, and 600 Pigs in the Tsomo District.

Mr. WALTER THOMPSON is Magistrate of the *Tsomo District*.

PONDOLAND.

By the Maitland Treaty of 1845, **Faku**, the paramount chief of the Amapondo Nation, agreed that goods should not be landed on the Pondo coast without the consent of the colonial government, and in consequence of a breach of this engagement, Sir HENRY BARKLY proposed to Umqikela in 1874, that a custom-house should be placed at the mouth of the St. John's River, the chief receiving a royalty of £205 per annum, with the promise of an increase proportionate to the extent of trade. The Pondos would not assent to this arrangement, whereupon they were informed that their refusal was a direct violation of the treaty engagements. Pondoland had in recent years been the Alsatia of fugitives from Natal, and in consequence of this, together with the countenance which Umqikela had shown to our enemies during the Gcaleka war, a proclamation was issued in September 1878, absolving the minor chiefs from their allegiance, asserting British sovereignty over the tidal estuary of St. John's River, and appointing residents with Umqikela, on the east bank, and with Nquiliso, his nephew, on the western side of the river. By purchase from Nquiliso the government acquired a strip of land extending about nine miles up the river with an average breadth of two miles. For this land the sum of £1,000 was paid, and harbour, customs and magisterial establishments, with defensive works, have since been formed at the station and the Township of Port St. John's promises to have a great future.

The population of **Pondoland** has been estimated at 150,000, but has considerably increased of late years, since the formerly constantly occurring tribal fends and consequent destruction of human life have been stopped by a paternal government. The author estimates the population of Pondoland at (approximately) 225,000 souls. The Pondos have proved since

their annexation to Cape Colony to be the most docile of natives and with the establishment of magistracies and also a number of new missionary stations great progress in civilization will undoubtedly be made in the course of a few years.

Pondoland is now divided into Western and Eastern Pondoland. Western Pondoland comprises the magistracies of Libode, Cold-Stream or Nqeleni,



PORT ST. JOHN'S, PONDOLAND.

and Port St. John's. Eastern Pondoland comprises the magisterial districts of Lusikisiki, Flagstaff, Bizana and Thabankulu. There are military camps at all magistracies and a number of stores or shops.

Port St. John's, the natural sea port of the territories is situated on the Umzimvubu or St. John's River mouth. It is a seaport made by nature, Cape Hermes, forming a natural breakwater makes it one of the cheapest sea

ports, Cape Colony possesses. It has been pronounced by Mr. METHVEN, an eminent marine engineer, that if £250,000 were spent upon this harbour, it would become the best and finest between Delagoa Bay and Cape Town. Small coasting steamers and sailing vessels run between East London and St. Johns on the one side and Natal on the other. The passage takes about 11 hours, either way, by steamer. After the bar and channel have been passed by vessels and the landing place and jetty reached, there is a depth of water enough to float a large ocean steamer. For miles up the river there is a good depth of water and small steamers and barges can, at high water, go up the river a distance of 12 miles.

There are several port boats and a life boat stationed here. The custom house and magistrate's office are built on a rocky eminence in the river called "*The Needles*" which overlooks the harbour. As a fishing place St. Johns classes very high. Hundreds of large kabbelgaaus (*sciæna holstepidota*), Cape salmon (*otolithus aquidens*), steen brass (*dentex rupestris*), and springers or mallets are caught by means of nets in one single day. Oysters and crayfish are also obtainable. Game, as bushbuck, blue buck and wild pigs frequent the surrounding forests, and baboons in large numbers inhabit the krantzies or precipices, leopards or tigers are occasionally met with and killed in the forests close by.

The township boasts of a branch of the Standard Bank, a church, Wesleyan Chapel C. M. R., barracks, several mercantile establishments, two large hotels and several boarding houses, where visitors to the port find first-class accomodation. Private residences and farms extend a considerable distance up the river and boats of all sizes and descriptions enliven the river. From the verandah of the custom house and resident magistrate's office can be seen by means of field glasses in one of the krantzies on the eastern side of the river a natural statue of St. John, the evangelist, after whom the Portugese mariners are said to have named the port. — In one of the valleys running down to the St. John's River from the west and within six miles of the township is situated the Isinuka Estate. Just above it, but on location ground, are found the Isinuka Mineral Springs. The main road from Umtata to Port St. John's passes within a few hundred yards of these marvellous springs and can easily be reached either by land or water from the port. The water of the springs has long been used by the natives for the cure of all skin diseases and obstinate sores. It is a speedy and certain cure for *Scab* in sheep, mange in dogs, cattle and horses are freed of ticks by its waters and an infallible eradicator of scale on orange and other citrus fruit trees. But its chief medicinal



THE PONTOON, ST. JOHN'S RIVER.

properties lie in being a speedy and effective cure for rheumatism. In 1878 when the springs were first brought to the notice of Europeans upon the opening of Port St. John's, two obstinate and supposed quite incurable cases of rheumatism in His Majesty's 24th regiment, then stationed at Fort Harrison near St. Johns, were completely cured by the use of the water of these springs in the short space of six weeks. Since then Europeans have from time to time been cured from protracted and obstinate cases of rheumatism by bathing and drinking the water. —

A railway line from Port St. John's to Ugie and on to Barkly East has been surveyed by Sir CHARLES METCALF (Brt.) but up to the present the syndicate, who holds the concession for the railway from the late Chief Nquiliso, has not yet commenced the work. A new company has been formed called "**The St. John's Land and Colliery Company**" and in conjunction with a London company will build the railway line in the near future. This railway will connect the City of Umtata with its natural Port *i. e.* Port St. John's. — Sir DOUGLAS FOX, Lord ROTHSCHILD and other capitalists are on the Board of Directors so we have been informed.

The districts of Libode and Nqeleni or Cold Stream, are thickly populated parts of Pondoland, fertile and well watered by many streams. The kloofs and valleys are thickly wooded and some fine timber is found in the coast forests which, especially the Umtata Mouth Forests, Hluleka-Umnene and Nomadole are of great extent. The Umlengana Hill and the Macibi Rock as well as the whole of the Big Umgazi Valley are remarkable spots and the charming forest scenery all along the main road from Umtata to Port St. John's delights the traveller by its tropical aspect. A new wagon road has been constructed from Nqeleni Magistracy via Old Buntingville, to the Umgazi which is said to shorten the distance considerably between Umtata and the port. A large amount of mealies, kafir corn, pumpkins and tobacco is grown in these districts and that of Port St. John's. — The natives grow (largely) sweet potatoes here, as well as those in all the other coast districts of the territories.

Eastern Pondoland is also well watered and fertile, a strip of "*sour veld*" occurs just above the Egosa Forest and a short distance from Lusikisiki, where the country is overgrown with sugar bush (*Protea hirta*) the same as the Drakensbergen. The magistracies in Eastern Pondoland are as stated above: — **Lusikisiki**, situated a short distance from Sigcau, the paramount chief's great place and from **Palmerton** Wesleyan Mission Station; **Flagstaff**, beautifully situated on a rise and on the main road from Port St. John's to Kokstad. To the north-westward and across the

Umzimhlava River towers the **Thabankulu Mountain** at the foot of which is the magistracy of the same name. To the eastward of Flagstaff and near the Natal border is situated the Magistracy of **Bizana**. All these districts are thickly populated and fertile. Shops, trading stations, missionary stations are dotted all over the country and can be seen



UMLENGANA HILL, WESTERN PONDOLAND.

afar off as they are generally built on eminences. The two oldest missions are those at **Emfundisweni** and **Palmerton**. At the former the Reverend **PETER HARGREAVES**, Ex-President of the Wesleyan Conference has done a great work and gathered a very large church. The chapel and school at the mission are substantial buildings and some fine oak-, chestnut-, orange- and pear trees are growing at the mission station.

Eastern Pondoland is a country rich in minerals, but for obvious reasons no mining industries have, up to now, been started; here also grows the best of timber of all descriptions.

THE GLEN GREY ACT

as far as it is in force in the Transkeian Territories,
by W. BROWNLEE, R.M., Butterworth.

Under the provisions of proclamation 352 of 1894, district councils were established in each of the four districts of Tsomo, Nqamakwe, Butterworth and Idutywa, and a special council was established for the area comprised in these four districts. In 1899 the Kentani District was added to the council area and a district council established there. The proclamation 352 is a modification of what is known as the Glen Grey Act, and extends to the districts above named, the taxing portion and the local government portion of the Glen Grey Act, and also that portion of it imposing a labour tax. It is also intended that in time the survey of land, as carried out under the provisions of the Glen Grey Act, shall be extended to the council area.

The general and district councils correspond very much to the divisional councils and village management boards in the colony and their functions and powers are fully set forth in the proclamation, copy of which is attached.

They have been established now for nearly six years, and are very much appreciated by the natives of the several districts, and election to a seat in any of them is considered a great honour.

During these six years a great deal has been done by the councils: all local road works have been taken charge of by them and large sums of money have been spent from year to year in the repair of existing roads and the construction of new, and in the construction of dipping tanks and other useful works too numerous to specify.

Wattle plantations have been established in four of the districts, and from these the natives are now able to procure wattles for hut-building and other purposes.

Education has been taken in hand and the councils have taken over all local sub-guarantee for teachers' salaries and have spent large sums of money in the maintenance and equipment of schools, and regulations for these and for other matters have been framed and approved and have the force of law.

Among some of the works undertaken by the general council might be mentioned the construction of a suspension bridge over the Tsomo

River and the contribution of half the costs of a bridge over the Gcuwa River at Butterworth, also the buildings for a large industrial school have been begun.

BUTTERWORTH, August 15th, 1900.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

PROCLAMATION No. 352 OF 4th OCTOBER, 1894.

Providing for the Establishment of Councils for the Administration of Local Affairs in the Districts of Butterworth, Idutywa, Nqamakwe and Tsomo. — 1894.

PROCLAMATION

BY HIS EXCELLENCY GENERAL SIR WILLIAM GORDON, CAMERON,

Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Senior Officer in Command of Her Majesty's Troops in the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope, Administering the Government of the said Colony, and the Territories and Dependencies thereof, and Her Majesty's High Commissioner, &c., &c., &c.

Whereas it is expedient that provision should be made for the establishment of Councils for the administration of local affairs within certain districts in the Territory of the Transkei, and for other matters affecting the inhabitants of those districts:

Now, therefore, under and by virtue of the powers vested in me, I do hereby proclaim, declare, and make known that, from and after the date hereof, the provisions of this Proclamation shall apply to the Districts of Butterworth, Idutywa, Nqamakwe and Tsomo.

I. District Council.

2. For the administration of local affairs within the said Districts a Council, hereinafter styled the District Council, is hereby established for each of the said Districts.

3. Each District Council shall consist of six members, who shall be appointed in the following manner:

(1) The Headmen in each District shall, at a meeting to be called by the Resident Magistrate, in accordance with instructions from the Minister, nominate four of their number to be recommended to the Governor for appointment to the Council for that District.

(2) The Governor shall nominate and appoint two members.

Provided that should the Headman fail to nominate four of their number, or should the Governor not deem it desirable that anyone or more of the persons nominated by the Headmen should be appointed to the

Council, he may call upon the Headmen to nominate another suitable person or persons in his or their stead, and should they fail to do so he may appoint such person or persons to the Council as he may deem fit.

4. The said Councillors shall, during pleasure, hold office for a period of three years, but shall be eligible for re-appointment in like manner. The first Council shall hold office from a date to be fixed by the Governor, and thereafter the Council shall enter upon office on the first day of October in every third year.

5. In case any member of the Council from any cause ceases to be a Headman, or shall be convicted of any criminal offence punishable by imprisonment, without the option of a fine, or shall leave the limits of the community for the space of three calendar months, or shall fail to attend three consecutive meetings of the Council, or shall resign, or shall from illness, death, or other cause become incapable of further service, such member's seat shall *ipso facto* be vacated, and it shall be lawful for the Governor to appoint another member of the said Council who shall hold office for the unexpired period during which the member whose seat has been vacated would have sat upon the Council, and who shall be eligible for re-appointment.

6. The Resident Magistrate of the District shall, *ex officio*, be an additional member of the District Council, and shall preside as Chairman at all the meetings thereof.

7. Meetings of the District Council shall be convened by the Resident Magistrate of the District, and at every meeting four Councillors with the Resident Magistrate shall form a quorum.

8. The first meeting of the District Council shall be held on such day as the Governor may appoint, and thereafter the stated or ordinary meetings of such Council shall be held quarterly on such days in the months of February, May, August and November in each year, as may from time to time be fixed by the Resident Magistrate of the District, who shall send notice of the day and hour fixed to each Councillor at least 14 days prior to such meeting.

9. The Resident Magistrate may at any time on being satisfied of the necessity for so doing, and on giving the notice prescribed in the preceding clause, call a special meeting of the Council, and at such meeting such business only as the Chairman may lay before it or approve of shall be transacted.

10. At each meeting of the said Council the Chairman shall inform the members present of the subjects to be discussed. After discussion of each subject, the members of the Council shall, by voting, record their opinions thereon. The Chairman shall then decide upon the action

to be taken, and shall, if necessary, apply to the General Council hereinafter established, for authority to carry out the proposal, or take such other steps as may be required.

11. The Chairman shall after each meeting forward a minute of the proceedings and of the decisions arrived at, to the Resident Magistrate of Butterworth, who shall bring before the General Council at its next meeting such matters as require to be dealt with by such Council.

II. General Council.

12. At its first meeting, and thereafter at the November meeting in each year, the members of the District Council of each district shall nominate two of their number for appointment by the Governor to represent such Districts upon a General Council for the ensuing twelve months.

13. The said Council, which shall be styled "The Transkei General Council," shall consist of the Chief Magistrate of Tembuland and the Transkei, the Resident Magistrates of Butterworth, Idutywa, Nqamakwe and Tsomo, and of such other Districts as may hereafter be placed under the administration of the said Council, the representatives from the several Districts appointed under the provisions of clause 12 of this Proclamation, and four members to be nominated and appointed by the Governor. In case any vacancy shall occur in the Council during the year for any cause mentioned in clause 5 of this Proclamation, such vacancy shall be filled in such manner as may be directed by the Governor.

14. The stated or ordinary meetings of the Council shall be held before the 15th day of January in each year, at the office of the Resident Magistrate of Butterworth, and shall be presided over by the Chief Magistrate of the Territory or, in his absence, by the Resident Magistrate of Butterworth.

15. The first meeting shall be held on a day to be fixed by the Governor, and subsequent meetings on such days as may be fixed by the Resident Magistrate of Butterworth, by whom such meetings shall be convened.

16. The Chief Magistrate of Transkei may at any time, upon being satisfied of the necessity for so doing, call a special meeting of the Council for the transaction of such business as may be laid before it.

17. The Resident Magistrate of Butterworth shall, not less than 21 days prior to any meeting of the Council, cause the members of the Council to be informed of the date fixed for and of the business to be transacted at such meeting.

18. At every meeting the business to be considered shall be explained by the Chairman. After discussion the representatives of the several

Districts present shall, by voting, record their opinions upon the subject under consideration, and the Chairman, after consultation with the other Magistrates present, shall decide upon the action to be taken, and shall give the necessary instructions.

III. General Rate.

19. It shall be lawful for the Governor to levy annually a rate to be paid by every native man or woman who shall be the occupier either alone or with his or her family, either of any separate portion of land or of any hut, and also a rate to be paid by every other native man residing in the area under the jurisdiction of the General Council, and the Governor may from time to time make regulations defining the incidence of such rates in such area.

20. The said rate shall not be less than 10s. in any year, and shall become due and payable at the Offices of the Resident Magistrates of the several Districts upon a date to be fixed by the Governor, not being less than sixty days from the date of issue of a notice levying the rate, and the Resident Magistrate of each District shall within ten days of the receipt of such notice post a copy thereof in some conspicuous position at or near the door of his Court-room, and shall cause the Headmen to give notice thereof to the natives residing in their respective locations: Provided that the rate shall not be deemed to be invalidated merely by reason that the said Magistrates or the said Headmen may have failed to conform to the provisions of this clause.

21. In case any rate shall remain unpaid for a period of three months from the date on which it becomes due the provisions of clause 35 of this Proclamation shall be deemed to apply.

22. The proceeds of the rate shall be forwarded by the several Magistrates to the Resident Magistrate of Butterworth, who shall deposit the amount received to the credit of the General Council in such bank as may be approved by the Government, and the Resident Magistrate of Butterworth, or such other person as the Governor may appoint, shall disburse therefrom the necessary funds for duly authorized works or services under such regulations as may from time to time be made by the Governor.

23. All money raised or received by the General Council from the rate referred to in clause 19 of this Proclamation, and all other moneys raised or received from any other source, for the purposes of the Council, and not specially appropriated for purposes other than those in this clause set forth shall, subject to the approval of, and under such regulations as may from time to time be made by the Governor, be appropriated to

- (1) The expenses of collection of rates under this Proclamation.
- (2) The salaries of the lawfully appointed officers of the District and General Councils, and the payment of Auditors.
- (3) The payments authorized to be made to members of District and General Councils.
- (4) Any other charge or expense which such Councils may lawfully incur, and as to which the General Council may by resolution, approved of by the Governor, determine.
- (5) The construction, maintenance, preservation, repair and improvement of roads and the public dams upon such roads.
- (6) The construction and maintenance of bridges.
- (7) Contributing towards the cost of making or improving any road or bridge proposed to be made or improved in any adjoining District which would be of so much benefit to the inhabitants of any of the Districts under the administration of the General Council as to make it desirable that it should contribute to such work.
- (8) Asserting by legal process the right of the public to any public road which the Council shall ascertain to exist and shall find to have been stopped up or otherwise obstructed by any person or persons whatsoever.
- (9) Encouraging the planting and cultivation of trees in accordance with the Act No. 4 of 1876.
- (10) Defraying expenditure in connection with the eradication or destruction of *Xanthium spinosum* or any other noxious weed or plant.
- (11) Establishing and maintaining industrial and agricultural schools within the district, and providing generally for the educational requirements of the people.
- (12) The eradication of Scab.
- (13) The establishment and maintenance of tolls.
- (14) The establishment and maintenance of pounds.
- (15) The acquisition of land for any of the above purposes or for any other purpose of which the Governor may approve.
- (16) Meeting expenditure necessarily incurred under clause 31 of this Proclamation.
- (17) The construction and maintenance of furrows, watercourses, drains, sewers, culverts, and any works that may be necessary for the purpose of securing a proper water supply.
- (18) The isolation and treatment of persons suffering from any dangerous infectious or contagious disease and for the prevention or suppression of such disease.

- (19) The prevention, removal or abatement of any nuisance.
- (20) Meeting expenditure not otherwise by law provided for.
- (21) Generally all purposes for which money may lawfully be expended by such Council and for which no sufficient special or other provision has been made by this Proclamation: Provided that nothing in sub-section (8) of this clause contained shall be construed so as to require such Council to resort to legal process for the purpose therein contained or to prevent any person from resorting to such process to which he would but for this section be entitled.

IV. Officers.

24. It shall be lawful for the Chairman of the General Council, subject to the approval of the Government, to appoint at suitable salaries such officers, including Auditors, as may be necessary for carrying out the business of the District and General Councils. Such officers shall hold office, during pleasure, and shall give such security for the due performance of their duties as may be fixed by the Government, and the Auditors shall audit the accounts in conformity with regulations made by the Governor from time to time.

V. General.

25. It shall not be lawful for any member of a District or a General Council to accept any salary, allowance, fee or reward for any duty or service performed by him as such member, except in accordance with such tariff as may be framed by the Governor, nor shall any member become a contractor with the Council, or be interested directly or indirectly in any contract entered into with the Council.

In case of any contravention by any member of the proviso of this clause, the seat of such member shall, *ipso facto*, be vacated, and shall be filled by the Governor as prescribed in clause 5 of this Proclamation.

VI. Powers and Duties.

26. Such works and services as may be proposed by the General Council and approved by the Governor may be carried out by the said Council or by any District Council to which the General Council shall with the like approval assign the carrying out of any such work or service, and, in the latter case, the said District Council shall keep and furnish to the General Council proper accounts of the expenditure of the funds entrusted to it for such purpose.

27. The General Council may undertake any work or service in conjunction with any neighbouring Council or Councils that may hereafter

be established on such terms and in such manner as may be approved by the Governor.

28. From and after the date of this Proclamation the term "local authority", in the "Local Works Loans Act, 1882", shall be deemed and taken to include the General Council hereby constituted.

29. The Council may sue or be sued by the name of the General Council of the Transkei, and may in all legal proceedings be referred to by that name or style.

30. In all suits and proceedings the warrant to sue or defend shall be signed thus: "By order of the General Council, A. B., Chairman".

VII. Labour Bureau.

31. The General Council shall receive at its office applications from public departments, contractors, firms, and persons desirous of obtaining the services of native labourers from the District, and shall arrange for supplying the same and for the despatch of natives who shall take, or be desirous of taking, employment to the Districts in which their services are required. It shall be lawful for the Governor to frame, alter and revoke rules and regulations providing for the registration by the Council of persons fit and capable of labour, and generally for carrying out the provisions of this section.

VIII. Labour Tax for Educational Purposes.

32. Every male native residing in the Districts mentioned in clause 1 of this Proclamation, who in the judgment of the Resident Magistrate is fit for and capable of labour, shall pay to the public revenue a tax of ten shillings per annum: Provided that upon any native satisfying the Resident Magistrate of the District in which he resides that he has been in service or employment beyond the borders of the District for a period of at least three months during the twelve months preceding the date on which the said tax is payable, such native shall be exempt from payment of the tax for that year; and provided further that such native shall become exempt from any further payment of such tax so soon as he shall have satisfied the Resident Magistrate that he has been in service or employment for a total period, consecutive or otherwise, of not less than three years. To every such native as in the latter proviso mentioned a certificate in a form to be prescribed by the Governor shall be given by the Resident Magistrate stating that he is exempt from further payment of the said tax.

33. The Resident Magistrate may from time to time exempt for one year from the payment of the aforesaid tax any native who may for

good and sufficient reasons be proved to the satisfaction of the said Magistrate to be unable to leave his district for the purpose of entering into service or employment, or who may with the permission of the Resident Magistrate first had and obtained, have been *bona fide* within the said District in service or employment at an adequate wage or remuneration for the period of three months provided for by the last preceding section, and every member of the General and District Councils shall, during his term of office, be exempted from payment of the said tax.

34. The said tax shall become due and payable upon the 1st day of July in each year, or so soon as any such native as aforesaid shall in any year come to reside in the District, and the proceeds thereof shall be devoted to the establishment and maintenance of schools for the education of the natives of the Districts under the administration of the General Council in trades and agricultural labour, under such regulations as may be framed by the Governor from time to time.

35. In case the said tax shall remain unpaid for a period of three months from the date on which it becomes due, it shall be lawful for the Resident Magistrate to issue his warrant requiring the messenger of the court to levy and raise the amount due by sale of the goods and chattels of the person making default. Should the proceeds of such sale not be sufficient to meet the payment due, or should the person in default not be in possession of any property, he shall, if found at any time at any place within the District, be deemed and taken to be an idle and disorderly person, and on conviction thereof shall be subject to the provisions of Section 4 of Act 23 of 1879 as amended by Sections 2 and 3 of Act 27 of 1889, and become liable to the penalties prescribed therein; and upon a second or subsequent conviction, he shall be liable to imprisonment with hard labour for a period not exceeding twelve months: Provided that upon payment of the amount due, in addition to any costs incurred, or upon his showing good and sufficient cause why he should be exempted from payment, the said person shall be relieved from this operation of the section.

IX. Regulations.

36. In addition to the powers hereinbefore vested in the General and District Councils, it shall be lawful for any such Council to deal with any of the following matters under such regulations as may from time to time be approved by the Governor:

- (1) The control and management of locations and commonages;
- (2) The regulation of grazing rights upon commonages;
- (3) The enclosing of arable lands by occupiers;

- (4) The regulation of the number, position, and locality of huts and kraals upon commonages;
- (5) The regulation or prevention of beer drinking and native dances;
- (6) The prevention of trespassing on commonages or in forests not under the control of the Forest Department;
- (7) The regulation of the cutting of wood from such forests;
- (8) The provision and regulation of public outspans;
- (9) Such other matters as may from time to time be approved by the Governor.

37. Any regulation made under this Proclamation may impose a penalty for any breach thereof, and may also impose different penalties in case of successive breaches, but no penalty shall exceed twenty pounds sterling, and any such regulation may provide that in addition to any such penalty, any expense incurred by the Council in consequence of any breach of such regulation or in the execution of any work directed by any such regulation to be executed by any person, and not executed by him, shall be paid by the person committing such breach or failing to execute such work.

38. Whenever any penalty shall have been imposed under the provisions of this Proclamation, or of any regulation framed thereunder, and the person convicted shall not forthwith pay the same, the Court may direct that such person be imprisoned with or without hard labour for a period not exceeding one month if the penalty imposed do not exceed five pounds, or not exceeding three months if the penalty be above five pounds, and such person shall be detained and kept to hard labour accordingly unless he shall sooner pay the penalty.

39. A copy of the *Gazette* containing any regulation shall be evidence of the due making and provisions thereof.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

Given under my hand and the Public Seal of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope
this 4th day of October, 1894.

W. G. CAMERON,
General,
Officer Administering the Government.

By Command of His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government
in Council,

J. GORDON SPRIGG.

No. 352, 1894.



PART II.

PHYSICAL ASPECTS OF THE TRANSKEIAN TERRITORIES.

The whole of what once was Kafirland but now is more commonly known as **Kaffraria Proper** and the **Transkeian Territories**, is a glorious country, fertile and beautiful, and frequently grandly picturesque. The Drakensberg Mountains, which are more or less snow-clad during the winter months, present many magnificent scenes. Their native name "*Quathlamba*" — heaped up in a jagged manner — is descriptive of their general appearance. They assume the most fantastic shapes and forms, and it requires but a small stretch of the imagination to see depicted, castles and castellated turrets, spires, and pinnacles, in their rugged heights. Streams without number have their sources in them, flow onward to the *lower plateau*, half-way to the sea-coast, where they are joined by many others, and their strength and volume increased until they unite and form the larger rivers, such as the Kei, Bashee, Umtata, Tsitsa, Tina, Umzimvubu, Umzimhlava, Ibisi and Umzimkulu. This tract of country consists of undulating plains and open valleys, abounding in rich grassy pasturage and very fertile soil. Dotted here and there over the surface of the country are the numberless huts and kraals of the native inhabitants, with their sleek cattle and horses, sheep and goats grazing on the grassy slopes — a picture of real pastoral beauty.

Belts of hills and kopjes rise here and there along the valleys, their sides or crests covered with the dark rich foliage of forest trees and bush, while glinting out from between their cover may be seen streamlets falling from considerable heights in magnificent cascades.

In this land waterfalls are numerous. One of the largest and most magnificent is on the Tsitsa River, near the Wesleyan Mission Station of Shawbury along the main road from Umtata to Kokstad. Below **Shawbury** the river takes a bend, and after running through some picturesque gorges wooded to the water's edge, it passes across a flat country until

it reaches the edge of a huge precipice, over which it rushes. This rift or chasm is some 150 yards across, and the volumes of seething water make a gigantic leap into the abyss. In heavy floods this is a



M'JIKA, ONE OF THE SOURCES OF THE UMTATA, TSOLO DISTRICT.

grand sight to witness — the whole forming one continuous broad sheet, and each foaming wave seeming to endeavour to overtake its predecessor before reaching the depths below. The falls have been measured, and

reach the height of 380 feet, they therefore take pre-eminence as the highest in the colony. Other, and almost equally beautiful waterfalls are on the Bashee River at the Gulandoda Mountain, the falls of the Umtata near the township, the **Magua Falls** in the Egosa Forest and the Insubane Falls (close to the Lusikisiki Magistracy).

The grandest and most romantic scenery, however, is met with at the St. John's River, which may be reached by postcart or wagon from Umtata through Western Pondoland, or by steamer from Durban or East London. From seaward, the river mouth is a noticeable object, and so remarkable that any one having once seen it, or even a photograph or sketch of it, cannot fail to recognize it again. A lofty table-topped mountain appears to have been cleft to its base, leaving a wedge shaped gap through which the river flows to the sea. The edges of the cleft which, near the mouth, lie about 2,000 feet asunder, approach each other, until near the top of the first reach they are about 1,500 feet apart. They rise in abrupt forest-clad steeps until they attain a height of from 700 to 1,100 feet. From these edges, on both sides of the river, plateaus extend until, on each side, other precipitous cliffs rise, which culminate about a mile and a half from the sea, where they attain a height of about 1,200 feet, and lie only 4,000 feet apart, considerably less than a mile. These are the well known "**Gates**" of St. John's or the **Umzimvubu River**.

"Like giant sentinels on either hand,
The stately portals of the river stand,
Their rugged crests, and headlands bold and free,
Rising in silent grandeur o'er the sea,
Whose foaming waves engird with silvery showers
St. John's grand cliffs and castellated towers.
Low at their feet, in deep eternal shade,
The river flows past mountain, krantz and glade,
Onward and onward from its distant source,
Till, midst this scene sublime, it ends its course." PRINGLE.

Inside of the "**Gates**" the river partakes more of the character of a lake or lagoon than a stream. There is an expanse of blue-green water nearly 500 yards wide, between stately mountains and luxuriantly wooded hills. The steep wooded slopes come down close to the edge of the water, and in many places the thick tangled forest overhangs the margin, forming beautiful arcades. To appreciate the nature of this river scenery, one must witness the indescribable beauties on the spot, and its surroundings—long silent vistas of forest, with the ripple of water sounding through them, tumbled masses of rock covered with mosses, ferns and flowering creepers of the Tecoma family in most bewildering luxuriance twining in heavy clustering masses around majestic old trees, whose

every bough and leaf find their reflection as in a mirror in the placid waters, until, in some places it is difficult to tell where the reality ends and the reflections in the water begin. The exquisite semi-tropical vegetation,



THE FALLS OF THE TSITSA, 380 FEET HIGH.

African in its type and almost Brazilian in its beauty; the charms of light and shade and the golden haze over the grand panorama of mountain, wood, and water; and the glimpses of hill and dale, forming the highlands in the

extreme distance and seemingly merging into the cobalt sky, furnish a picture of virgin nature untouched by art, rarely to be met with.

The mouth of this river, like most of the rivers on the coast, is obstructed by a bar of shifting sand, the channel contracting, expanding, and changing its condition according to the volume of water or floods in the river. It is reported to have been so flooded on one occasion as to have had a width of 900 feet with the depth of 30 feet nearly the whole of the distance across. After the shallows and intricacies of the mouth and first half mile have been passed, the depths and channel are favourable for navigation, but this is not uniformly maintained, for, as the river is ascended, shallow banks, and an average lesser depth, but with alternating deep holes, are met, so that it is necessary that a vessel of over seven feet draft should wait for the high-water tides. The river remains navigable for shallow-draft steamers and barges for a total distance of 12 miles from the sea, at which point the tidal wave and all possible navigation is abruptly stopped by a pebbly steep inclination, down which the river waters flow from their distant drainage area, the rolling uplands of Pondoland and Griqualand East.

The slopes of the Drakensbergen are more or less covered with grass and **Sugar bush** (*Protea hirta*) and in some places with Wagenboom (*Protea grandiflora*, Linn.), the kloofs with Oude bosch and Kreupel bosch with here and there a few stunted Yellowwood trees. Numerous spurs of the **Drakensberg Mountains** run in a southerly direction, on the slopes of these spurs which are of considerable height, the better class of timbertrees are found.

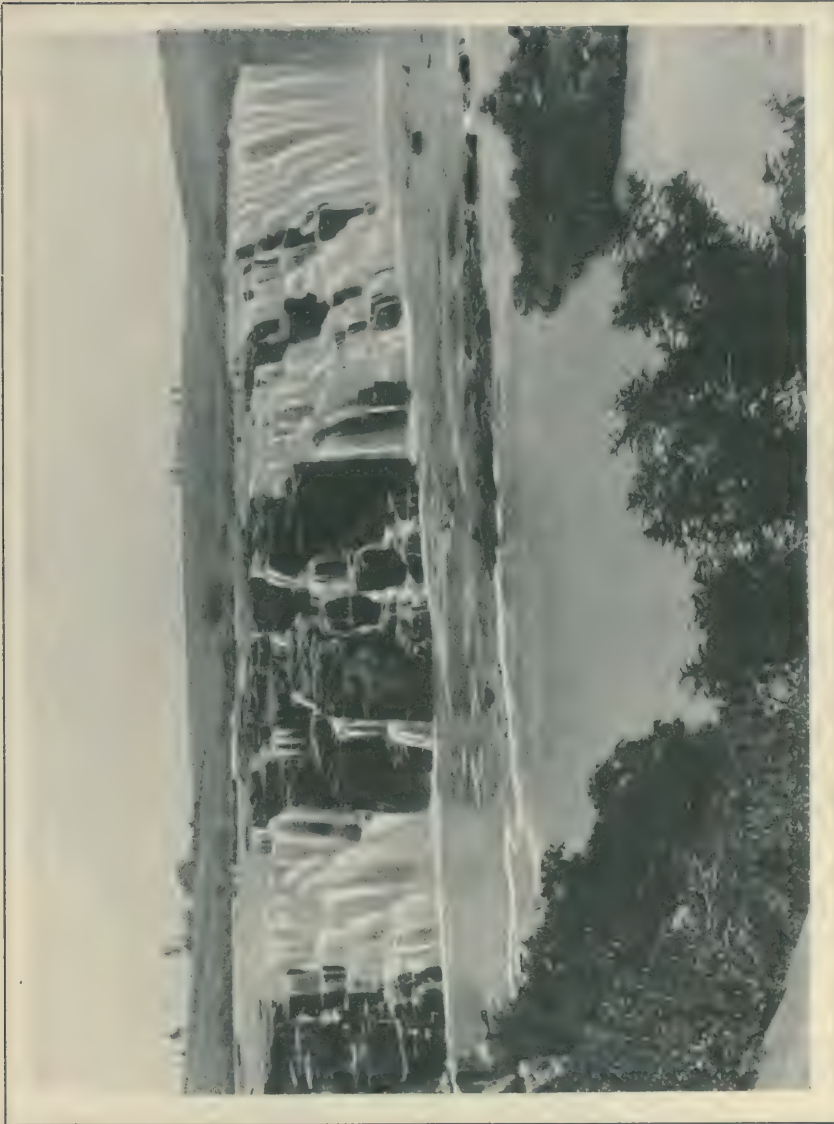
A belt of undulating grass country runs along the foot of these mountains and spurs, in some parts almost level, as far as the secondary ranges. These mountain ranges are named: the Umtinhloni near Cala, the Gulandoda, an extinct volcano, the Gqaka- and Baziya Ranges, in Tembuland; the Matiwane-, Kambi-, Nqadue-, Mtywenka-, Thabanduli-, Etwa-, Umgano-, Insiswa-, Mount Currie-, Zuurberg-, Ingeli- and Zwartberg Ranges in Griqualand East, and the Thabankulu Range in Eastern Pondoland.

The respective height of these secondary ranges are: —

Zwartberg	7,616	feet above sea level.
Ingeli or Ingeli	7,443	” ” ” ”
Mount Currie near Kokstad	7,297	” ” ” ”
Bele	4,855	” ” ” ”
Jumba	7,519	” ” ” ”
Malowe	4,890	” ” ” ”
Lady Kok	6,614	” ” ” ”
Insiswa	6,130	” ” ” ”
Nqadue	4,281	” ” ” ”

The height of Kokstad . . is 4,270 feet above sea level.

"	"	"	Umtata . . .	"	2,085	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	Fair View	"	5,139	"	"	"	"



FALLS OF THE UMTATA RIVER NEAR THE TOWNSHIP.

The height of Nqashu . . is 4,086 feet above sea level.

"	"	"	Ncolora . . .	"	3,080	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	Hluku . . .	"	3,310	"	"	"	"

CLIMATE.

The verdure of these Transkeian coast lands is due to the supplies of moisture carried to them by the trade winds of the **Indian Ocean**. The vapour-laden clouds are arrested or caught by the high mountain barriers, upon whose summits and sides their refreshing and fertilizing showers descend. And this brings us to the climatic and meteorological conditions of the territories.

The seasons, it must be remembered, come in reverse order to those in the northern hemisphere; — the summer months are from November to February (when also hail may be expected), autumn from March to May; winter from June to August, and Spring September and October.

One circumstance which is said to have an important influence on the climate is the tropical ocean current coming down from the Mozambique channel along the East coast. While it rains during some years almost every day in some parts of the territories, others suffer from severe drought; but drought seldom occurs all over the territories in the same year. The rainfall is also variable in amount, but much larger near the mountain ranges and forests. While the plains or flats are parched up with the heat of the sun, the slopes of the mountains are green and cool. By the cutting down of trees and the burning of the veld the permanence of the springs has been affected and some streams once permanent have dried up all over the territories. When the bushes and grasses are eaten or burnt off, the sun bakes the soil, and the rain-water runs off into the rivers, forming new "sluits" as it runs, and is lost in the sea without replenishing the underground supplies.

The climate of the Transkeian Territories has already for a long time enjoyed a reputation for its salubrity, and many travellers have been warm in their praises of its health-giving properties, it is incomprehensible that so few invalids make the territories their home. The prevalent diseases are those of Europe, epidemic disease is rare. There is no ague, or yellow fever, nor has cholera ever visited our shores, and hydrophobia is unknown. Cases of chronic lung disease are infrequently met with among Europeans and Natives. However it must be stated that as the Natives abandon the habits of the barbarian and become to a certain extent civilized by wearing European clothes and live in square houses, consumption and other pulmonary affections are on the increase. The **red Kafir**, *i. e.* while yet in his natural state and not touched by civilization or missionary influence, builds his huts and kraals there where the antbear makes his hole, which is invariably in a dry and well drained spot. The different kraals are also often a considerable distance apart and so he by a natural



THE ROAD ALONG THE RIVER ST. JOHN'S, PONDOLAND.

instinct prevents infection. But let him become civilized and live in a square house and wear clothes (which he keeps on wet or dry) he will frequently become affected by chest disease and die. The draught from the windows in square houses will also affect his constitution. As long as he "as the noble savage" walks about often nude and his blanket over his shoulder, he flourishes, but let him once adopt European habits and indulge in Cape brandy and he is doomed to disappear from the face of the earth.

Rheumatism and neuralgia are common, due to some extent, doubtless, to the large amount of meat consumed, and perhaps also to a diluted malarial influence.

Whilst all pulmonary affections are benefited by a residence in this climate, it happens frequently invalids suffering from pulmonary phthisis arrive here too late and in the last stages of their complaint to derive any real benefit from the glorious climate of the Transkeian Territories.

The climate resembles that of Italy and California, salubrious in the highest degree. Europeans of abstemious habits residing in the territories are only very seldom attacked by disease and keep their vigour and energy until they die of old age.



PART III.

AGRICULTURAL AND PASTORAL
RESOURCES

OF THE TRANSKEIAN TERRITORIES.

The **Transkeian Territories**, in their varied aspects and conditions, give scope for every kind of pastoral and agricultural occupation. Herds of cattle and horses, flocks of sheep and goats, feed on the natural plants and grasses; wheat in the upper districts, mealies and Kafir corn in the midland and coast districts also other grain yield excellent returns from the soil; and most of the products of the temperate or semi-tropical zone may with moderate ease and trouble be successfully cultivated. Farming in the territories accordingly, in judicious and industrious hands is a profitable as well as an independent employment.

The value of any farm depends much upon the quality of its herbage, the strength and permanency of its fountains, streams or spruits and rivers, the nature of the improvements that have been made upon it in the form of dwelling-house, outbuildings as stables, sheds for sheep and cattle, dams, fencing and paddocks, etc., as well as its extent of arable land, and proximity to a market. The best first-class farms are worth from 10 s. to £ 1 per acre, and others range from 6 s. to 8 s. per acre. The size of the ordinary farm varies between 800 to 3000 acres and more.

The portions of the territories most favourably situated for agriculture are those regularly visited by copious rains, and where artificial irrigation is unnecessary. The districts along the mountain ranges as the Drakensbergen, Zuurberg, &c., and the coast districts, possess this advantage and here grain is grown to a very large extent.

Wheat, oat-hay, potatoes, barley, beans, peas are grown almost all over the territories. In the coast belt, tobacco, sweet potatoes, mealies, Kafir corn and pumpkins are the staple products. In the upper districts wheat

is usually sown after the turn of the winter, in June or July; and on the coast lands as late as September. The return averages from 10 to 20 and even to 30 bags on extra good land for one sown, if sown early—about ten acres being covered with a muid sack of seed. Barley returns from 10 to 15 bushels per acre. Oats are largely grown for forage, forming the staple horse food of the country. The best variety sown now are the Egyptian and Algerian oats, which, though occasionally slightly affected, withstands the rust better than any other sort which has been tried. The average yield of oat-hay is from 2,000 lbs. to 3,000 lbs. per acre, but as much as 6,000 lbs. has been reaped off an acre. The return of grain is from 35 to 48 per cent. Indian corn or maize, known under the name of “mealies”, is grown all over the territories, and yields most abundant crops of good food, both for man and beast. This grain possesses the advantage of coming to perfection in a shorter time than most other cereals. It requires but little care in cultivation, and is not affected by rust, but by a grub which destroys the stalk during some years.

Kafir corn, or millet, is only raised by the kafirs and is used by them for food, but chiefly for brewing kafir beer, considered by them both food and drink. However the excessive use of it has led to the death of a large number. It is a sad sight to see a large number of natives collected at a central kraal for the purpose of a beer drink (both men and women indulge in it to excess generally), and the results are drunken brawls and broken heads, even, worse to some of the men.

Potatoes, and other garden vegetables can be grown in the territories all the year round. Sweet potatoes and pumpkins are largely raised by the natives in the coast belt. During autumn after the pumpkins are reaped it is the custom of some natives to cut up the larger ones into slices and then dry them in the sun upon the kraal fence and thorn trees near, for winter use. The kafir melon raised by the natives is eaten by them only, Europeans grow them now and then for feeding pigs. Water melons, sugar melons, vegetable-marrows grow in the territories to perfection, especially in the sandy river bottoms, and cultivated bush- and forest lands.

Tobacco is cultivated largely by the Pundos, Xesibe, and Bomvanas and is preferred to all other tobacco raised by natives. The soil in the coast districts seems well adapted for the growth of this plant and with the introduction of seed of the best varieties of American tobacco, and increased knowledge in the cultivation of tobacco, as raising of strong healthy seedlings, planting out into properly prepared lands, better results and increased production may be safely looked for.

Methods of tobacco cultivation among the natives: —

Seed. — Where the Kafirs obtained the original seed is not known, probably from the old Dutch settlers, who most likely received it from the Dutch East Indies. Lately the agricultural department has distributed among the natives, through the forest department and the magistrates, some of the best varieties of tobacco seed from America.

When sown. — The time for sowing tobacco seed is April and May. The seed is mixed with pulverized soil and sown in a carefully prepared corner of the enclosed space, set apart for tobacco growing, and then covered with dobo grass and thorn bushes as a protection against animals and frosts.

Transplanting. — After the spring rains have set in about September and if the young plants are strong enough to admit of their being transplanted they are set about 3 to 4 feet apart in rows.

About February and March, according to the seasons, the gathering of the crop commences. When yellow spots are found on the leaves, these are taken off the stem and placed on clean mats for drying and placed into the sun, at intervals the leaves are turned over to ensure proper drying and in the evening the mat is just rolled up loosely and carried into one of the huts. This process is continued until the tobacco is quite dry when it is packed into a special prepared basket made of rushes and taken to the trading station for sale.

Some natives prepare snuff in small quantities from their own tobacco and for their own personal use, which is put into small ornamented calabashes which constitute their snuff boxes. A small bone or wooden spoon is used to convey the snuff from the box to the nose.

The natives are apt to learn from their masters (those that go out to work among farmers) and as the tobacco industry makes progress among the European sections it will also reach in time the natives.

The selection of soil, preparation and manuring of tobacco land should be well studied by Transkeian farmers. The tobacco plant thrives best in a deep, mellow, loamy soil, rich or made so with fertilizers. The subsoil ought to be sufficiently porous to permit the water falling on the surface to pass downward readily. As a coarse manure for yellow tobacco, nothing is better than wheat straw turned under in the autumn or winter. The plants rarely fail to ripen yellow in colour on land thus treated. Both sulphate and nitrate of potash can be used in manuring for any type of tobacco, and particularly on soils deficient in potash. Messrs. MALCOMESS & Co., East London, supply fertilizers of every description. The Department of Agriculture supply pamphlets on **tobacco culture** at 3d. and 9d. each. Farmers should send for these as most useful information is given.

The chief pastoral pursuit of the natives as well as the colonists, both of English and Dutch descent in the territories is stockfarming, as cattle-, horses-, donkeys-, sheep- and goat-breeding.

The stock of horses in the Transkeian Territories at last census was 90,014. That number may now have been doubled, although several thousands of good horses were drawn from the **Territories** for the Imperial army.

Among the European farmers in the Matatiele, Mount Currie, and Umzimkulu District very good horses are bred from imported stallions, pure Arabs and English thoroughbred blood, both racers and roadsters. At the annual agricultural shows held at Kokstad, Cala, Butterworth, Umtata some remarkably fine and well bred horses are exhibited.

The cattle of the territories (cattle in the territories at last census 653,668) are the long horned native species crossed with the Dutch breed introduced by the early settlers. Some enterprising farmers in Griqualand East and Upper-Tembuland have imported cattle from Europe — Shorthorns, Herefords, Devons, Friesland bulls, and also Jerseys, all of which are doing well and help to improve the breed of native cattle. — Almost every district and agricultural zone of the territories is well adapted for cattle, even the “Zuurveld” or “sour grass” along the coast and the mountain regions. — **Pondoland**, of all parts of the territories, is “par excellence” the cattle breeders’ paradise. Before the advent of the “Rinderpest plague” enormous herds of fine large and healthy cattle could have been seen in East and West Pondoland. However the territories are fast recovering from the terrible losses sustained through the ravages of Rinderpest. Approximately there should be about 500,000 head of cattle at present in the Transkeian Territories. — The average value at the present time of a draught ox is £14 to £18 and cows from £15 to £25.

Dairy farming can only be carried on near the townships and near the western and eastern borders of the territories within easy distance of the nearest railway station from where butter can be sent to the gold- and diamond fields, the average price of fresh butter being from 2/6 to 3/6, and often more per pound. — The yield of milk depends upon the quantity and quality of food the cows can get; and as the cattle are entirely dependent upon the veld and unless good rains have fallen before the cold weather sets in during the months June to August, cows give but a small quantity of milk, as the most must go to the calves to keep them alive. The grass becomes parched and dry during the winter months and any young green shoots coming up during warm weather are destroyed by frosts. However great improvements are being made lately in stock feeding by the systematic cultivation of food plants as barley, mangold,

beetroot, &c., and in cutting with "grass mowers" the wild rich grasses during the summer months and stacking them for winter use. "Silos" of mealie stalks are also being built in many farming districts.

The **natives** as well as some of the **Dutch farmers** have flocks of goats (goats at last census 665,050), usually the common Boer goat, but often mixed now with various grade of Angora blood. The goats are very hardy and feed on shrubs and bushes, especially the Mimosa thorn (*Acacia horrida*) in the coast belt and among the rocky heights in the upper zone, along the mountain ranges. They breed and increase very fast having seldom less than two kids at a birth. Their meat, especially "kapoters", supplies the want of mutton in such localities where no sheep exist.

The beautiful Angora goat has not been introduced into the territories to any large extent, but the upper districts appear to be eminently suited for the growth of mohair.

Wool of excellent quality is and can be grown throughout our various districts. In the Territory of Griqualand East especially in the Districts of Mount Currie, Matatiele and Umzimkulu superior wool is produced from well bred merino sheep and exported to Natal, which colony also absorbs all slaughter stock from those magisterial districts.—Our foremost sheep-farmers work their farms on modern principles. In the districts of Elliot, Maclear, Matatiele, Mount Currie and Umzimkulu are farms having comfortable homesteads and outbuildings surrounded by tree plantations of wattles and gums, fruit gardens and cultivated lands, paddocks, etc. There are dipping tanks, large sheds for cattle and for sheep during the winter months. In some of the paddocks English and European grasses in others oats or barley is grown and the sheep (sheep at the last census 1,511,470) are turned into them when the veld becomes parched. Among the natives throughout the territories however the old practice of grazing the flocks by day under the charge of a herd in the veld, is still adhered to. In the evening they are driven home to the "kraal" where they are kept all night. These kraals are made of kraal bushes, Mimosa thorns, a high thick hedge, even in some localities a live hedge of Aloes, planted close together, forms the kraal. Among the Tembus and Basutos, stone kraals are not infrequently erected, where stones are handy. Since the advent of "Rinderpest" even those farmers hitherto disinclined to erect dividing fences have been compelled to perform that work. Some of the more enterprising have even erected stone fences at considerable expense of money and labour.

With the allotment of land to natives under the Glen Grey Act, a revolution will take place in agriculture among them. They will no doubt

as soon as they can afford the expense, fence with poles and wire their grants and emulate the European farmer in improved methods of cultivation.

Besides coffee-, tea-, cotton-culture, wherein even the small children could be of use, the following plants should be introduced into the coast belt for cultivation by natives, viz: —

- (1) *Soja hispida*, a native bean of China, extremely nourishing as a food stuff. The culture of the Soja bean is the same as our common bean, but should have more space allotted to each plant. For cooking purposes, the dry beans should be soaked at least 24 hours in water before cooking.
- (2) *Phaseolus lunatus*, the Lima bean, both varieties *i. e.* climbers and bush beans.
Culture the same as our common bean.
- (3) *Ervum Lens. var.*, a large Lentil.
- (4) *Cyperus esculentus*, ground almond.
- (5) *Arachis hypogaea*, ground nut.

All these are easily raised and are not particular as to soil, nor require manure, but grow almost anywhere.

On the whole a marked improvement is perceptible amongst a large section of the native population, owing no doubt to the force of example and teaching of the missionaries and magistrates. The plough has in most cases superseded the primitive kafir hoe. The style of plough mostly in use is the No. 75 American plough but others are beginning to adopt the "Steel Swift Plough" and the "*Flying Dutchman Double Gang Plough*" will follow in due time. The harrows used are those in use among the dutch colonists *i. e.* harrows made of red Stinkwood beams and 30 harrow teeth of local manufacture. Quite a number of natives in the Butterworth, Idutywa, Umtata, Tsolo and Qumbu Districts have erected sod-walls around their gardens. Some have planted peach trees, (St. Helena) apple-, pear-, quince- beside some blue gum- and wattle trees around homestead. Others have planted live fences of prickly pear, Natal thorn and aloe as shelter belts around their gardens.

Certain localities and valleys are better cultivated than others owing to the extra good quality of the soil and sheltered position. Enormous crops of mealies and kafir corn besides pumpkins are raised here annually. The Umgwali Valley, the Xuka Valley, the Zimbani-, Lehana- and Tsitsa Valley, the strip of country east of Qumbu &c. are localities well cultivated.

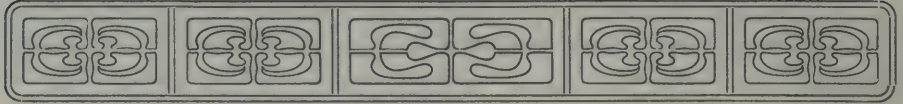
Most of the mission lands are also well cultivated and the sites of the mission are as a rule well selected. The selection of lands for individual native families lies in the hands of the native headman and is controlled

by the Resident Magistrate. On an average each family cultivates about 4 acres (English) which areas are divided by a narrow strip of grass-land which also acts as road for access and egress for the teams used in ploughing and harvesting. Native men who have worked for European farmers in the colony proper have introduced irrigation on a small scale and taken out furrows to irrigate the garden and also supply water to the homestead. Natives who have worked for Dutch farmers are generally better farm hands than those who have worked for English farmers and are more civil and industrious; they have also generally learned the Dutch language. —

Until the Glen Grey Act becomes law in all magisterial districts in the Native Territories no "Rotation of Crops" can be introduced, as it would lead to a great deal of unpleasantness. Such is impossible under tribal tenure, as the people must sow and reap all at the same time and let their cattle graze over the cultivated area after the crops are harvested.

The Trappist Brotherhood have established several missions in the territories. Especially at *Lourdes* in the Umzimkulu District their good work is seen to best advantage, in respect to agriculture, fruit growing and farming in general. Visitors to the territories should not fail to inspect their mission stations.

As a proof how well good progressive farming pays I may mention the following: — Mr. C. MAYER, Agricultural Assistant, Viticulturist &c. of Stellenbosch, visited these parts lately, to advise upon viticulture and fruit growing in general. I took him to Mr. W. HART's farm "Orange Grove", we saw there some very fine Algerian oats in two stacks, probably the best grown in South Africa. Mr. HART is one of the most up-to-date farmers and informed us that each bundle weighed about 5 lbs. and fetched $4\frac{3}{4}$ d. (per bundle) = 1 d. per lb. The two stacks represented the sum of £ 800, which the C. M. R. paid for them. Mr. MAYER was surprised and talked ever afterwards of buying a farm in the Transkeian Territories.



PART IV.

FRUIT GROWING IN THE TRANSKEIAN TERRITORIES.

The Native Territories are, “*par excellence*” a country suited to the successful growing of almost every species of fruit tree. From the semi-tropical coast belt to the slopes of the Drakensberg Mountains climatic conditions exist closely resembling those of California, the ideal fruit growing country of the world.

The territories are by nature divided into three terraces or zones. The *1st zone* or the coast belt produces: bananas, pine apples, pawpaws, mango, loquat, guava, oranges, lemons, coffee- and tea shrubs to perfection. The *2nd or mid-land zone*: apples, pears, plums, peaches, figs, pomegranate, loquat, oranges and lemons and walnuts. Peaches, excepting in very open valley and exposed to the cold winds take the fly and do not thrive so well as in the *3rd zone* which extends from the base of the secondary ranges of mountains which run parallel with the Main- or Drakensberg Range, to the top of that range of mountains. In this zone the very best of fruit is produced. The various magisterial districts situated in this zone are for the most part occupied by Europeans carrying on farming, both agricultural and stock. The districts are so well watered and sheltered that with irrigation enormous quantities of good fruit could be produced annually. No doubt, with the advent of railways and access to good markets **Fruit growing** will become one of the most paying industries of these districts.

Although there are at present a good many fruit gardens and small orchards found in the territories, yet fruit growing as a business in comparison to the western province of Cape Colony, is only here in its infancy.

Good fruit gardens are found at Mr. BUDGE's trading station Kotana near Butterworth, at Mr. CHARLES LEVEY's residence, Cala, at Mr. HART's farm Orange Grove and at Mr. GEORGE SUTTON's, near Umtata. There are some small orchards near Kokstad notably at Mr. KUMM's and GÜNTHER's

farms. But the majority of farmers and traders grow only a few peaches, sweet apples, apricots, pears and quinces. The stone fruit is raised from seedlings, and the pears and apples from root suckers. Although raised from seed some of the peaches are almost equal to those from grafted trees. The woolly Aphis or American Blight has done considerable damage to the apple trees, but will be got gradually under with spraying. In the majority of fruit gardens no attempt at systematic pruning has been made, on account of the absence of proper markets, only sufficient fruit for household purpose is grown. However of late grafted trees are imported from leading nurserymen and there are signs of people, especially in the towns and villages, beginning to realize the importance of fruit growing.

Coffee- and tea culture has been tried in the territories on the same system that obtains in Natal. The author has seen coffee made a great success at Bojeni, Willowvale, D'wessa forest station, Mr. DRAYTON'S and Old Morley trading stations, also the Headman Masimisa at the Nqabara owns some fine coffee trees or rather shrubs.

With the unlimited supply of cheap labour at hand in the coast belt of the native territories, **Coffee- and Cotton culture** could be made a great success, especially if the worthless scrub bush was cut down and converted into **Coffee and Tea plantations**.

Of late the Japanese plums have been introduced and are doing exceedingly well in the coast belt as well as in the other parts of the territories.

Considering that good peaches fetch as much as 3d. each and good pears 1s. each occasionally at the East London market, with the advent of railway connection with that port, fruit growing would open up a grand industry for the territories. Even now fruit growing pays handsomely. I have been credibly informed that a farmer's lady with less than 20 apricot trees in full bearing made of £ 25 out of them in one single season. Another case also where a farmer made £ 7.10/— out of a single or *Mirabelle* (*New Years* plum) tree in *one* season.

The income from good fruit trees is very considerable both in South Africa and Europe.

Mr. R. MERTENS an itinerant teacher in fruit culture gives examples of his wide experience as to the profitableness of good fruit trees: —

At St. Goarshausen an apple tree of the large cooking apple (great bean apple) bore 20 cwt. apples which were sold to a dealer at 4s. 6d. per cwt. One tree brought the owner consequently £ 4.10/— in one single season.

At *Branbach on the River Rhine*, during the summer of the year 1886 a baker obtained for the apricots of the single tree £ 5.10/— and the purchaser had to gather them.

An hotelkeeper at *Merxheim a. d. Nahe* harvested 1888 from a single pear tree not less than 29 cwt. of pears which he sold at 3 s. 6 d. per cwt. = £5.1/6.

On the estate *Besselich near Ballendar on the Rhine* were harvested from 150 (middle sized apple trees), 600 cwt. cooking apples, for which were realized, at 7 s. 6 d. per cwt. = £225. Only recently at a lecture on fruit growing a privy councillor from Berlin made the astounding statement that at that city good apples of the White winter Calvill (French) were very high in price and 1 s. 6 d. up to 2 s. 6 d. each were paid for one single apple.

During the survey for the extension of the railway station at *Niederlahnstein on the River Rhine* a claim was preferred of £120 for one single large cherry tree in full bearing and eventually paid.

The planting of good fruit trees increases the value of the farm, consequently enriches its owner and brings to him often 100% interest on the capital invested. Every genuine farmer ought to be also a fruit grower to a very large extent.

The cultivation of fruit brings to the farmer an abundance of valuable, healthy foodstuffs and so he saves in many other ways especially if he goes in for drying fruit, canning, making jams and jellies and also cider.

The latter would undoubtedly save him a good sum of money, he now spend upon beer and brandy, not to mention the benefits derived from the health-giving qualities of apple cider.

Considering that in the various shops, dried and canned fruit is sold at high prices, imported thousand of miles from distant California, ought not every farmer try and help to prevent this *i. e.* our money being sent across the Atlantic to America (which has already become the banker of the whole world) but rather keep the money in our adopted home by growing fruit, drying and canning and converting our peaches into jams and jellies.

A manual of practical orchard work has been written by Professor Dr. MAC OWAN, D. Sc., Colonial Botanist, and Mr. E. PILLANS, and may be obtained at the Department of Agriculture Capetown at 6 d. per copy. The author strongly recommends this manual to intending fruit growers.

Mr. E. TIDMARSH has been good enough to write for this work an essay on citrus fruit culture, and I can recommend his trees as well as those of Mr. H. E. V. PICKSTONE of the Paarl P. O. GROOT Drakenstein, Cape Colony. Those living at a reasonable distance from Umtata, can obtain grafted trees up to bearing size here at the nurseries "The Pines", Umtata.

THE CULTURE OF CITRUS TREES

by E. TIDMARSH—Curator Botanical Gardens—Grahamstown.

The orange tree and its relations are found to thrive more or less satisfactorily over a rather wide range of climate if the special local conditions are calculated to tone down any asperities of climate that may prevail generally, that is to say, sites for planting may in some instances be selected to neutralise the effects of cutting winds and slight frosts in winter; nature herself at times, points out the way. One may observe on the slopes of wind-swept hills, patches of bush growth, which on closer inspection, turn out to be small kloofs, where luxuriate a variety of tender plants, including tall tree ferns, which, but for the protection furnished by kloof and its trees and bush, could not exist. Following this lead, man may select suitable spots for the growth of the orange family &c. A most favourable situation for a plantation of Citrus trees is one having to the windward a semicircle of hills, the open side of the amphitheatre facing more or less north permitting free entry of the sunshine during the greater portion of the day, to the benefit of the trees, and at the same time, heating up the hills at the back, which in turn, when the sun is below the horizon, return the stored up heat to the atmosphere, thus preventing in a considerable degree an unfavourable fall of temperature during the night, and these effects will be greater in proportion as the receiving and radiating hills are bare of vegetation.

However it is desirable to have in mind not only the effects of sunshine, but those of the prevailing winds, the severity of which may make it necessary to plant belts of quick growing trees to intercept them. The belt if at a fair distance from the orange trees, would shut out the wind without excluding the sunshine. Care should be taken, however, in planting this belt of shelter trees, not to place them too near to the Citrus, otherwise, the roots of the quick-growers would absorb food and moisture to the detriment of the fruit producers. Other circumstances being favourable, the most suitable soils for the Citrus are those that produce good crops of cereals; nevertheless fair crops are produced in rather poor sandy soils, if of sufficient depth, and not deficient in moisture, suitable manure in some form, being added from time to time as required. The rich corn-producing soils usually overlies rather heavy and very solid subsoils, which in this country of uncertain rainfall, often remain dry for years together, and this fact is one chief reason for the deep breaking up of the subsoil in some manner, in order that what rainfall there is, may the better penetrate to a greater depth, thus providing a more extensive reservoir of moisture; and to enable the available moisture to be reserved for the Citrus trees, the land should be kept quite free of other vegetation, by

surface cultivation; this, again, will result in the surface of the soil being covered with a *mulching* of loose soil intermixed with air, the particles of soil therefore, are not in close contact with each other, in consequence of which fact the heat of the sun's rays are slowly conducted from particle to particle, retardation of the evaporation of moisture from the soil being in proportion to the exclusion of the heat of the sun. Now supposing the Citrus trees are planted at a distance of eight yards from each other giving a space of sixty-four square yards of land to each tree, the newly-planted tree will not occupy more than one of these sixty-four yards, but as far as conservation is possible, each tree will have at command the rain that may fall on the whole sixty-four square yards, so that for some years a very moderate rainfall would be sufficient; but as year by year the trees increase in size spreading out acres of leaf surfaces busily at work dissipating in the atmosphere the moisture taken up the roots, the aforesaid conserved small rainfall will at length prove insufficient in quantity to keep the roots and foliage actively engaged in their several functions; so that to insure a full success, it becomes necessary that some addition be made to the moisture deposited from the atmosphere in each sixty-four yards, either by digging wells and pumping up water from below, or by collecting a portion of the rain falling in some convenient collecting ground and conveying it to the plantation by means of the usual furrow or other conduit.

The best methods to adopt for the distribution of any additional water that may be available will depend on various circumstances. On nearly level land, of considerable extent, so that water slowly running in a furrow will have time to soak the land, the rows of trees may be planted to run down the gentle slope, and the water-furrows be made on each side of the rows, about as far from the tree as the roots may be expected to have reached. The furrows, therefore, for some years, will travel outwards with the extending roots of the trees; till, as the trees mature; an additional furrow nearer to the trunk of the tree will be necessary to ensure efficient soaking of the root-filled land.

Should the land, as often is the case, slope two ways, the trees may, with advantage, be planted in *level lines across* the main slope; the soaking trenches to receive the water may then be made parallel with the rows of trees, the trenches communicating with an intersecting main furrow at the outside edge of the land; or, if more convenient, this main furrow or furrows may be constructed through the middle of the plots to be irrigated. In this case, the rows of trees would not form a right angle with the sides of the plot of land, a matter of no moment.



PART V.

FLORA AND FAUNA
OF THE TRANSKEIAN TERRITORIES.

The *Flora* of the Transkeian Territories varies very little from that of the eastern province of Cape Colony, with the exception of the sub-tropical portion of the coast belt. There is abutting on St. John's Territory a strip of land of extra fertility and where no frosts damage the almost Brazilian vegetation. Here grows a most remarkable tree vulgarly called the "**Flat crown**" (*Aibizzia fastigiata*), Oliver (Synonyme "*Zygia fastigiata*", A. MEIER). A tree 20 to 30 feet high and 1 to 3 feet in diameter, greatly sought for by wagon makers and coach builders for naves of wheels. The colour of the wood is a rich lemon yellow. Another remarkable tree that grows in the coast belt and called "**Bitter bark**" or **Wild Quinine tree**, is said by kafir doctors to be a specific for fevers.

The *Tecomas* reach here to a great height and decorate the whole landscape; fine tulips, lilies and other flowering plants are also found in abundance.

The **Grenadilla** grows wild all over the forests as well as many varieties of **Tacsonia**, the Zimancu and other monkeys having carried the seeds into the very centre of the forests where they grow luxuriantly.

Another peculiar tree in the Transkeian coast belt is the **Transkeian Cork tree**. (*Erythrina latissima* E. M., Syn. E. SANDERSONI, Harvey.) Its leaves are as large as pumpkin leaves and its bark similar to that of the cork oak.

A species of **Sandalwood**, called by the natives "*Umtomboti*", and carried in small pieces round their neck as a necklace, grows also here.

But above all the botanical wonders of the Transkeian forests is the remarkable "**Ficus natalensis**" (*Umtombe* of the kafirs). The Banyan tree of South Africa, and a near relative of *Ficus indica*. — Should any of the seeds of this wild fig tree be carried by birds or other animals close to, or even into a cavity of the bark or fork of any large forest

tree, it will grow there and become a parasite, encircling like a huge boa constrictor the tree in its folds, assuming at the same time the exact colour of the bark of the tree thus encumbered. After a number of years the tree dies and crumbles gradually into dust, but the wild fig lives on and assumes a most gnarled and grotesque shape. —

With regard to the **Native- or Indigenous Forests** of the territories they are identical with those of the eastern province of Cape Colony and classified according to their distribution and nature into *High Timber* forests, *High Scrub* and *Low Scrub* and *Thorn Bush*. The high timber forests are situated along the Eastern and South Eastern slopes of the mountain ranges up to an elevation of from 3,500 to 6,000 feet above sea level. But there are also some high timber forests in the coast belt intermixed with *high* and *low scrub* forests, notably the historical **Manubi**, **D'wessa**, **M'pame**, and **Gxwaleni** forests. But by far the finest forest in the Transkeian Territories is the **Egosa forest** in Eastern Pondoland and within 5 to 10 miles of the Magistracy at Lusikisiki. This forest is said to be 30 miles long by 2 to 3 miles in width. Undoubtedly the finest South African timber is found here. Springs, streams and waterfalls abound everywhere in this locality. The **Insubane Valley**, a portion of the Egosa Forest just below Mr. DORKIN's homestead, is one of the finest sights in South Africa, as also the **Magua Falls**, a short distance from St. Andrews mission station and Lusikisiki.

The Fauna of the territories is identical with that of the eastern province of Cape Colony. The larger game animals as **Buffalos**, **Elephants**, **Koodoos**, have long since been exterminated by the natives. Now and then a few **Hippopotami** or **Sea cows** come down with the coast current from Natal and pay a visit to our coast rivers and lagoons, but do not remain here long. A very small number of **Elands** and **Hartebeeste** are still found in the Drakensberg Mountains, but they also double back often to Natal Territory *i. e.* over the Umzimkulu River.

Two **crocodiles** were killed lately, one by Natives in the Mentwana Stream, running through the Dwessa Forest, and the other in the Mewassa River by Mr. MITCHLEY of Brighton Trading Station.

The **natives** of the territories are keen hunters and delight in the chase and consequently game, both fourfooted and feathered has no chance to increase again and is doomed to final extinction. For every head of game in the territories ten are found in the Colony Proper. — Some farmers in the districts of East Griqualand are preserving the game animals upon their farms and Mr. W. E. STANFORD while chief magistrate of Griqualand East introduced the Game Act into the territories with considerable success, as far as the reserves are concerned. —

Of wild animals only a few leopards, Cape lynx, tiger cats and wild dogs remain. Jackals are very seldom seen excepting in the



KAFIR HUNTING PARTY AND GAME.

mountains and do a great deal of damage to flocks of sheep and goats of the farmers.

Sportsmen visiting the territories may, however, have some good water-fowl shooting on the vleis in the Matatiele- and Mount Currie Districts and on the Tsitsa and Bashee Rivers, where the **Spurwinged Goose**, the **Egyptian Goose**, **wild duck** in all varieties, and **moorhens** abound. There are also left some few red- and greywinged **partridges** and **pheasants** on the grasslands of the forest reserves, and on private farms where the natives are prohibited from hunting.

In most of the forests under supervision some **bush bucks**, **blue bucks** and **bush pigs** are found and a few **rhee bucks** in the mountains.

With the exception of the Umzimkulu River and its tributaries no scale fish are found in the Transkeian rivers above the ebb and flow drifts. Eels however are found in all rivers and streams. The absence of the finny tribe in our rivers cannot be accounted for as the Natal and Basutoland waters abound in fish. As soon as travellers pass the watershed the rivers and streams beyond the Drakensberg Mountains are alive with fish. Standing on this watershed the observer may see one stream running almost due south to the Indian Ocean, while within a short distance another is seen running in a north-westerly direction toward the Orange River and its waters are carried to the Atlantic Ocean.

The absence of fish in most rivers south of the Drakensberg Mountains may be possibly accounted for by minerals abounding, everywhere, notably copper, in the ranges and hills of the territories. In other parts of the earth, herons and other aquatic birds carry the spawn of fish over vast areas and for long distances (vleis in Bechuanaland are full of fish carried there, undoubtedly, by herons). Therefore I presume it is the water which kills the spawn of fish carried to the streams and rivers by herons and other birds.

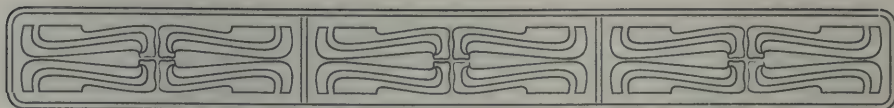
An experiment will be made, as soon as practicable, to introduce trout and other fish into the rivers by establishing hatcheries at several forest stations where the locality is suitable and the mountain streams emerge from the forest.

One attempt was made some years ago to introduce trout ova near Kokstad by Mr. W. E. STANFORD then Chief Magistrate. The ova were given to Mr. C. GÜNTHER, of the farm Asseburg who arranged the process of hatching but water snakes destroyed all the young trout.

Other experiments are now being made. One by Mr. RAW and the other by Mr. ROSS, District Forest Officer at Kokstad. Both are said to have been fairly successful. Mr. ROSS a very capable officer under whose supervision the Kokstad plantation is making immense progress, assured the author that he placed the young trout he hatched into the Mount Currie Stream and that did well. Some years ago I called the

attention of government to the fact, that the Forest Reserves of Gungini, Jantjes Fontein, Houtbosch Fontein and the Farm Nieuwe Dorp with adjoining triangular reserve would make a capital game park, to be constructed on the American system. The area, together with the farm Nieuwe Dorp (to be purchased by government) would be about 12,000 acres. This game park would preserve some of our fast disappearing fauna, and elands, koodos, blesbucks, Reedbucks and other antilopes could breed here undisturbed. The proposed Indwe-Riverside Line will run right through the reserve. A similar game park could be established at the Kambi near Umtata and all the area between that reserve and the forest reserve on the southern slopes of the Matiwane Range upon these reservations, also the hatcheries for trout and other fish could be placed under an expert as in other portions of the Colonie Proper.

This matter is urgent as our game animals are getting fewer every year on account of the natives kill the does as well as the young kids and calves whenever they get a chance.



PART VI.

MINERALS AND SOILS AND GEOLOGICAL FEATURES

OF THE TRANSKEIAN TERRITORIES.

According to observations made by Mr. J. E. DUNN in his geological surveys on behalf of government a conglomerate of glacial origin, characterized by the number of pebbles and fragments of other rocks, from the size of a pea to several tons in weight imbedded in it, passes — Grahams-town and thence down to the Gulana Mouth in the Peddie District —, re-entering the land south of the mouth of the St. John's River and then crosses near Umzimkulu Drift into Natal. Not only are the boulders, blocks and pebbles striated, scored and grooved, but they have also flat surfaces ground on them in some cases.

In my many travels I have found quartz with iron pyrites and traces of gold in several localities, notably in the M'yolo Valley in Gqaka and Bazeya Ranges. One specimen I found there was analysed by the government analyst as containing 7 grains of gold. Reefs of quartz exist in Pondoland, in Tembuland near Coffee Bay, in the Elliot District and other localities. There can be no doubt that gold in paying quantities does exist in the territories, but it may lead to trouble with the natives should mines be opened.

I was informed (creditably by a magistrate) that a native coppersmith manufactured copper arm- and other rings for the tribes living in Eastern Pondoland for many years. One day his copper mine appeared to be exhausted and he began to look for another. He found a mineral but which did not appear to him to be copper. He melted some of this mineral and made an armring out of it which he took to the Reverend Mr. JENKINS at Emfundisweni for an opinion. Mr. JENKINS pronounced the mineral not copper but gold, and informed the Chief Faku of the matter. Faku fearing that the white people might take away his country if it become known that there was a rich gold mine in the country, had the

hole where the mineral had been dug up filled up again and a kraal placed upon the spot. The native coppersmith was exiled, so my informant says.

Copper ore exists in abundance in the territories, notably at the Insiswa near Mount Ayliff. A mine was established then by Messrs. WHITE BRO'S some years ago, but is not worked now. Over a vast area in Tembuland, and Griqualand East is spread a thick layer of perished Dorolite or perished Ironstone underlying which is a reef of copper ore, whether in paying quantities has not as yet been ascertained.

Lead is found in the Gqaka Range and near Flagstaff in Pondoland. From the last place named Major Grant sent me specimen some years ago.

Sulphate of Soda is found in the Gulandoda Range, Engcobo District, Tembuland, in layers several feet in thickness. Sulphate of soda has not the same value as nitrate of soda, and would scarcely pay the working and carriage to the seaports.

To the North of the Gulandoda Range at the Gatberg (on Noah's Ark Commonage) and on Mr. PRETORIUS' farm exists a large layer of *asbestos*, now of great value in ship-building and fire-proof building. In warships where it is inadvisable to use wood in the interior outfit on account of the danger from ignition by the enemies granate shells, a new material called "Uralit" has been substituted which consists of ground asbestos, chalk, silicate and alum. The asbestos found at the Gatberg is in the form of powder, so I presume of value for export purposes.

Very good clay is found in an old crater on the summit of the Gulandoda Peak and on "one tree hill" near Kentani where also some fine crystalline are found imbedded in the white and pink coloured clay.

"*Umber*", much like burnt Turkey Umber is found near "the Mission" on the banks of the Umtata River.

A thorough geological survey of the Transkeian Territories would bring to light their mineral wealth and would undoubtedly help to develop all natural resources for the benefit of Cape Colony. The soils of the territories are, although deficient in potash in some localities, on the whole good. Volcanic action is perceptible in very many localities and the soil a redish brown colour, producing rich grasses. The bottom lands, notably in the Maclear District consist of a rich black loam, which, if properly drained make the finest wheat lands and gardens. In other districts the broad valleys consist of a sandy loam overlying dykes of cold pot clay, which, however, if properly worked and mixed with sand is very productive. Wherever the perished Ironstone is found, grape vines and fruit trees as well as timber seem to do well, such as *Pinus insignis*, *Cupressus sempervirens* and *macrocarpa*, *Pinus halepensis*, the *Casuarinas* and *Fraxinus americana* and *Fraxinus ornus*.



PART VII.

KAFFRARIA PROPER

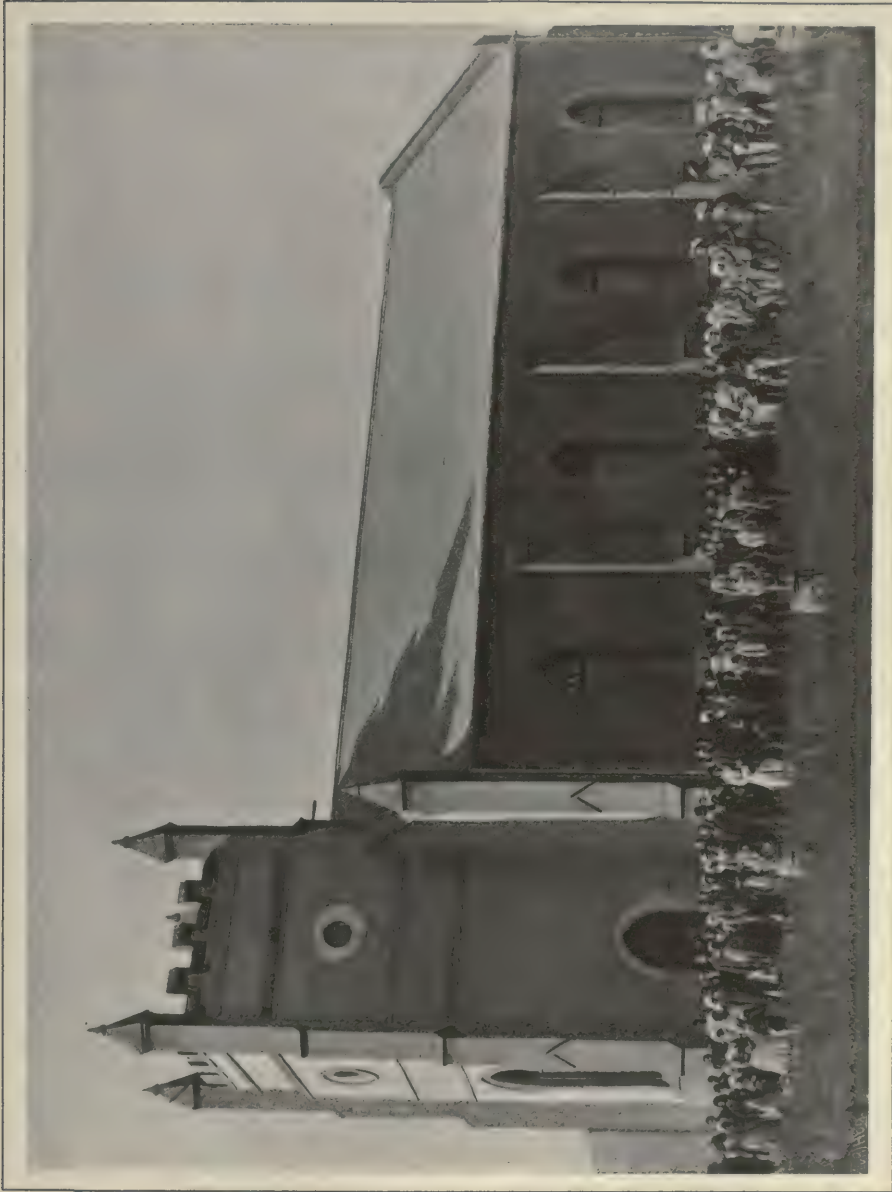
OR THE TRANSKEIAN TERRITORIES AS A MISSION FIELD.

Shortly after the landing of the British settlers in 1820 a band of noble men and women, in obedience to the Divine Command (Mark XVI, 15 to 18), left the ease and comforts of civilized life to endure the dangers and hardships of preaching the gospel to the natives of Kaffraria. They penetrated into the wilds of Kafirland and proclaimed the good news to all who would hear it. As in other parts of the earth "they went forth conquering and to conquer", and to-day a great multitude has been gathered in for the Kingdom of the Son of Man.

Some of these pioneers have been outspanned and "fallen asleep", but they are resting only from their labours for the Master, and as St. John says: — "Their works do follow them" (Revelation XIV, 13). Although they are dead, yet speak to us, by the large number of missionary stations, churches, chapels and schools they have built and congregations gathered for the **Master**, living monuments of divine grace and mercy. They have been called to their reward and others have filled up the gaps. At present almost the whole of the territories are under **missionary influence** and an army of faithful preachers and native evangelists, trained in local missionary institutions, are proclaiming the divine message in the native languages and the Lord testifying to their labours (Mark XVI, 20).

To see the beautiful **Mission stations**, surrounded by ornamental trees, fruit- and vegetable-gardens, the churches, chapels and schools dotted all over the country, to see the eager crowds of native worshippers dressed in European clothes, flocking to service from all directions, to hear their hearty singing and fervent prayers and amens as the preacher unfolds the glorious plan of salvation, would gladden the hearts of all true believers and open the purses of many of the Lord's stewarts. The missionaries have done a **noble, great and good work in Kaffraria**, whatever the enemies of Christ may say to the contrary.

It has been the author's privilege and good fortune to hear the late lamented JAMES USHER relate his experiences on a journey overland



THE MISSION FIELD. — GRIQUA CHURCH AND CONGREGATION, KOKSTAD.

from Grahamstown to Natal during the first half of the century just past. Mr. USHER undertook the conveyance of a missionary and his

wife all that distance in his wagon. The terrible hardships and privations suffered by the party can now scarcely be realized. The dangers of the road on account of the wild animals such as lions, tigers, hyenas, pythons, elephants, rhinoceroses, buffaloes &c., then abounding in the country, the steep hillsides, the broad and deep rivers, alive with hippopotami and alligators, were calculated to make the stoutest heart quake with fear. Night and day they were harassed and well night worn out with anxiety. From the description of the country given by Mr. USHER they must have passed through the Egosa Forest in Eastern Pondoland and where their wagon fell down a precipice, and had to be repaired. The author has since gone over the country where the accident happened and it must have been near **Waterfall Bluff** on the coast line, the site of the wreck of the Grosvenor. —

The party did eventually reach Port Natal, the missionary remained there but Mr. USHER returned alone the same way he had come, to Cape Colony. —

There are several large Native Colleges and Industrial Schools in the territories. **Blythwood** belonging to the Presbyterian Church taking the lead, **Clarkebury** (Wesleyan) next, **St. Augusta College** (Anglican), Umtata, **Butterworth** (Wesleyan), **Shawbury** (Wesleyan), **Clydesdale** (English or Anglican).

Besides the Wesleyan methodists, who were the pioneers, there are the Anglican Church or Church of South Africa, the **Presbyterians** (now united), the **Moravians**, the **French Protestant Church**, the **Cape or South African General Mission**, the **Congregationalists**, the **Baptists** and the **Dutch Reformed Church**, who are labouring for the Master in the mission field. The **Roman Catholics** are labouring in the townships and villages, but the Trappist Brotherhood have three large missions in the territories; the principal one being at **Lourdes** in the **Umzimkulu District**.

The Wesleyan Native College and Industrial School of Clarkebury turns out some useful native tradesmen, principally carpenters and other mechanics. The Reverend Mr. LENNARD is the principal at present and is assisted by an efficient staff of teachers. Mr. LENNARD is an eminently practical man well qualified to make the Industrial School a great success and a blessing to the Transkeian Natives. The Wesleyan Colleges at Butterworth and Shawbury and the Anglican St. Augusta College of which the Reverend Mr. BULVER is principal are doing great and good work.



PART VIII.

RAILWAYS.

At a meeting of the Upper Cathcart Farmers' Association, held in the early part of 1896, Mr. A. FRANCIS moved the following resolution, which was adopted: — "That this association is of opinion that the government railways should be used as a means of developing the resources of the colony, and that, so long as they pay working expenses and interest on capital, should not be used as a source of revenue, all produce and goods being carried in the colony at such rates as will attain this object. That copies of this resolution be sent to the Treasurer General, Commissioner of Public Works, and the farmers' associations for their favourable considerations. He said he looked upon two of the institutions of the country as not being intended simply for the purpose of revenue, but with the object of developing the country. He meant the post office and the government railways. He thought the first should be used for facilitating commercial transactions, next as a quick means of communication and as an educator sending books, newspapers and other means of intelligence and knowledge throughout the country as quickly and cheaply as possible. With regard to railways, he was of opinion that it was a mistake to endeavour to obtain a heavy revenue from the carriage of goods and produce which were transported within the colony for the use of the inhabitants. It was simply taking the money out of one pocket to put it in the other. His object in moving this resolution was to reduce the price of living in the colony, so that we could have manufactures and support a larger population. Mr. FRANCIS' ideas are sound, and he should not rest until our legislators resolve that colonial products, at least all edibles, be carried at a maximum charge of one-third of the cost of the produce; for instance that a bag of potatoes be carried any distance over 500 miles for five shillings".

But the Native or Transkeian Territories have not a single foot of railway at present.

It is now seven years since promises were made to the inhabitants of the territories of **railway connection with the colony proper**. The late and lamented Mr. P. FLETCHER assisted by Mr. ALEXANDER, made surveys for a line of railway from Indwe to Riverside on the Natal border, along the plateau at the base of the Drakensberg Mountains. Next came Mr. A. D. TUDHOPE with a very large staff of engineers and re-surveyed the line and also made trial surveys and flying surveys for a line from East London via Kei River mouth to Ibeka. Another from Amabele-Loop to Umtata via Komgha, and a branch line from Butterworth to Cala. An alternative line was also surveyed from Imvani to Engcobo, thence to Umtata and Kokstad.

During Sir Gordon Sprigg's last official visit to the territories the matter was again discussed and the consequence was that Mr. A. M. TIPPETT as Engineer-in-chief was instructed to make a detail survey of Amabele-Loop-Umtata line.

Since then Mr. C. BODKER's survey of the Dohne-Umtata line has been completed. This line is considered the shortest and cheapest by railway engineers (see Map).

Mr. TUDHOPE estimates the upper route or Indwe-Riverside railway line via Kokstad, whole length to be 370 miles, which at £6,700 per mile would cost £2,479,000. The length of the lower route, or Amebele Loop-Umtata line is according Mr. A. M. TIPPETT, Engineer in charge of Survey 188 miles which at £5,885 per mile would cost £1,109,168.

The average number of transport wagons crossing the Kei River bridge with merchandise and produce is given at 3,700 per annum.

The imports via Kei River bridge are approximately .	13,000	tons,
The exports	do.	do. 10,000 "
The imports via Port St. John's	do. 7,000 "
The exports	do.	do. 4,000 "
The imports from Natal into Griqualand East	28,000 "
The exports to Natal	16,000 "
The imports through Indwe Railway Station and by wagon (upper route)	5,000 "
Exports to Colony via Indwe	2,000 "

Total of imports and exports approximately 85,000 tons.

The total trade of the Transkeian Territories represents several million pounds sterling and custom dues levied at East London alone upon Transkeian imports are £300,000 annually.

Only railway connection can bring the different commercial centres and seaports in touch with local demands. As the natives advance in civilization their wants increase and consequently there are increased imports of goods from the seaports.

A line of railway has also been surveyed by Sir CHARLES METCALF as Engineer-in-chief from Port St. John's to Ugie and thence to Barkly Pass. This line has very many enthusiastic supporters as it would open Port St. John's, the natural sea port of the territories. This line of railway would ascend the high hills near the rise of the Isinuka thence along the watershed of the Big Umgazi- and Umzimvubu Rivers past the Macibi Rock and Forest, thence to the Great Place, thence to the Gongululu Hill and Tsolo (leaving Umtata about 15 miles to the West), thence to Inxu Drift and along watershed to Ugie Township, thence to Gatberg and crossing to the Eastward of Quathlamba Peak into Barkly-East District.

The Colony of Natal is more anxious than ever to secure the trade of Griqualand East and Eastern Pondoland. Several **lines of railway** to the borders of Griqualand East are proposed, but none as yet have been decided upon. A line of railway from Port Shepstone (Umzimkulu Mouth) to the Ingeli Hotel (upon the boundary line) has been surveyed. The distance is (approximately) 88 miles. This line would secure the prosperity of Port Shepstone and ruin Port St. John's. The terminus would be the Ingeli or Forest Hotel on the boundary. The distance from there to Kokstad is between from 16 to 20 miles with easy curves and gradients.

During last session of parliament (1902) and principally through the influence and energy of the Junior Member for Tembuland a position of the railway line Amabele Loop — Umtata was authorized, *i. e.* from Amabele Loop to Butterworth about half way, and also a portion of the upper line, *i. e.* from Indwe to Maclear. This last portion was authorized on account of the unceasing representation of Mr. LOUIS ZIETSMAN, Senior Member for Griqualand East. The remainder of the several lines, it is hoped, will be sanctioned this session (1903).



ABAKWETA SALUTING.



PART IX.

FORESTRY FOR FARMERS AND CONSERVATION OF WATER SUPPLY.

The Relation of Forests to Farms.

That all things in nature are related to each other and interdependent is a common saying, a fact doubted by nobody, yet often forgotten or neglected in practical life. The reason is partly ignorance as to the actual nature of the relationship; hence we suffer, deservedly or not.

The farmer's business, more than any other, perhaps, depends for its success upon a true estimate of and careful regard for this interrelation. He adapts his crop to the nature of the soil, the manner of its cultivation to the changes of the seasons, and altogether he shapes conditions and places them in their proper relations to each other and adapts himself to them.

Soil, moisture, and heat are the three factors, which, if properly related and utilized, combine to produce his crops. In some directions he can control these factors, more or less readily; in others they are withdrawn from his immediate influence, and he is seemingly helpless. He can maintain the fertility of the soil by manuring, by proper rotation of crops, and by deep culture; he can remove surplus moisture by draining; he can, by irrigation systems, bring water to his crops, and by timely cultivation prevent excessive evaporation, thereby rendering more water available to the crop; but **he can not control the rainfall nor the temperature changes of the seasons.** He can, however, prevent or reduce the unfavourable effects of temperature changes; he can increase the available water supplies, and prevent the evil effects of excessive rainfall, he can so manage the waters which fall as to get the most benefit from them and avoid the harm which they are able to inflict.

The regulation, proper distribution, and utilization of the rain-water in arid as well as in humid regions — water management — is to be the great problem of successful agriculture in these territories as well as in South Africa generally, in the future.

One of the most powerful means for such water management lies in

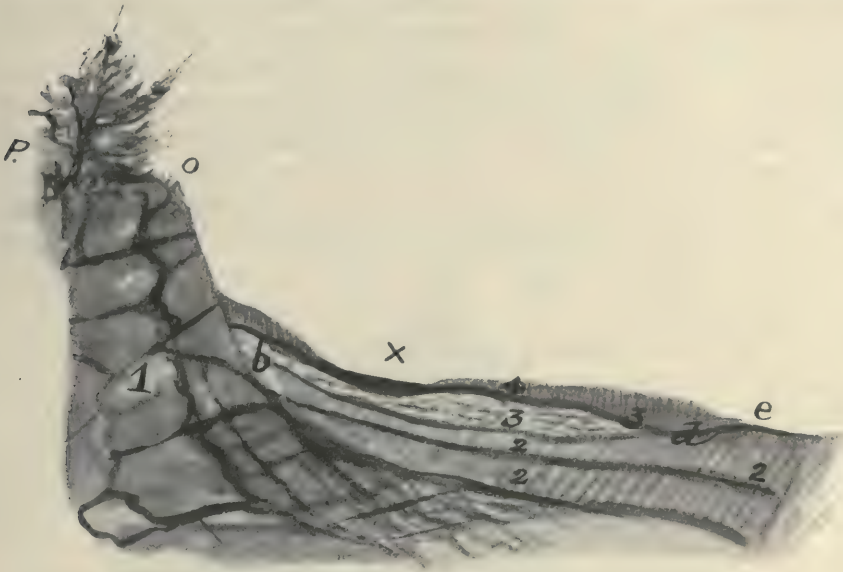


FIG. I. STANDING- OR GROUND-WATER SPRING.

the proper distribution and maintenance of forest areas existing on the farm or the establishment of proper timber and fuel plantations.

Nay, we can say that the most successful water management is not possible without forest management.

The Forest waters the Farm.

Whether forests increase the amount of precipitation within or near their limits is said to be an open question among the learned, but not so with careful observers in South Africa. Forest areas on the southern and south-eastern slopes of hills and mountains attract the clouds and vapours driven by the south-east winds inland and local showers are the result. The foliage, twigs and branches breaking the fall of the raindrops, the litter of the forest floor absorbs the moisture, hence the soil under this cover is not compacted as in the open veld, but kept loose and granular, so that the water can readily penetrate and percolate. —

All these conditions operate together with the result that larger amounts of the water sink into the forest soil and to greater depth

than in open fields. This moisture is conserved because of the reduced evaporation in the cool and still forest air, being protected from the two great moisture dissipating agents: — sun and wind. Owing to these causes, then increased percolation and decreased evaporation — larger amounts of moisture become available to feed the springs and subsoil waters, and these become finally available to the farm, if the forest or plantation is located at a higher elevation than the fields. The great importance of the subsoil-water especially, and the influence of forest areas upon it, has so far received too little attention and appreciation. It is the subsoil-water that is capable of supplying the needed moisture in times of drought.

The following elementary explanation of the formation of springs may serve to show how geological conditions influence to a large extent the manner in which the waters falling on the watershed are distributed in underground channels, collected and discharged, and that, in spite of dykes of hard rocks running parallel with the contour lines of the mountain or hill, find their way down to the valleys.

Springs. — A spring is water which has penetrated the soil and reappears collected on the surface. Springs are in most cases the beginning of streams and rivers. According to the manner in which the percolated water reaches the surface, springs may be classed as standing or running springs.

The standing- or ground-water springs are such as collect water in some depression of the soil and overflow only as long as the water reaches the lower level of the outlet. The formation is easily understood (Figure I) in which (1) represents a hillside of massive rock, continuing under the overlying strata at *a*. The latter consists of impermeable strata (2,2): clay, loam, marl) above this a layer of gravel or coarse sand and rock material (3) and above this a stratum of soil (4) which at *X* is absent, leaving an open bowl where the gravel layer becomes visible. All the rain water falling on the plateau *o, p* and on the slope *o, a*, running down, when arriving at the impenetrable strata near *b*, will be diverted into the gravel bed and spread in this, being prevented by the underlying impermeable strata from sinking. When sufficient water is supplied the water level rises until it appears at *X*, and if there is an outlet over the rim of the bowl and sufficient slope of the ground the spring begins to flow, forming, it may be, the beginning of a stream or brook.

Such a standing- or ground-water spring ceases to run if precipitation ceases for a length of time sufficient to reduce the water level below the outlet. Similar conditions can occur alongside of rivers when the

seepage of the river supplies the water to a spring below the river level, and the level of these seepage waters rises and falls, of course, with the rise and fall of the river level.

Of running springs, there may be distinguished according to the manner of their formation, three kinds — soil or surface springs, fissure springs, and cavern springs.

A surface spring originates when a more or less impermeable soil forms part of or lies near the upper soil stratum, allowing the water to enter only imperfectly and to an inconsiderable depth, and, passing through the looser parts of the soil, to collect and come to the surface at some point where the top soil is absent. These shallow soil springs naturally vary quite sensibly, according to the physical conditions of the surface, and are dependent directly on the precipitation; dry up

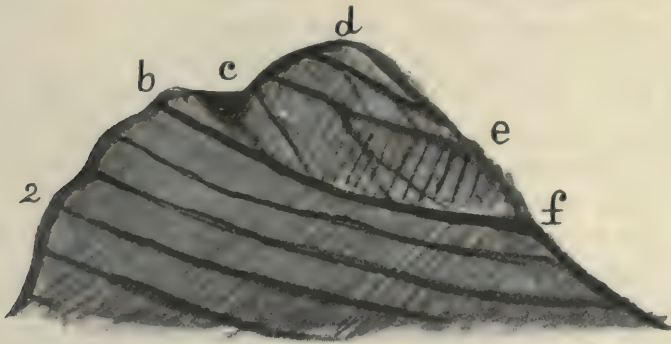


FIG. II. FISSURE SPRING.

easily if it does not rain or if the soil is exposed to insolation and is deprived of shade (to be noticed in small kloofs almost everywhere in the territories where natives have cut down the trees surrounding the spring, and grass fires have done the rest), they are warm in summer and freeze out in winter. They are usually found in localities where the rock consists of easily disintegrated clay slates and sand stones, capped with a shallow layer of decomposed rock, or in the neighbourhood of loam hills. An addition of broken rock and stones to the soil facilitates the penetration of the water and increases the comparative flow of these springs.

Whole districts along the foot of the Alps in Switzerland, Bavaria, Austria, and the Carpathians in Galicia, &c. besides those along base of Drakensbergen and their spurs, have hardly any other kind of springs.

The second class, conveniently called fissure springs, originate from the waters which have deeply penetrated the soil and rock through the

fissures, rents, and splits, or numberless cleavage strata of the upper rock formation, and ultimately reach a deeper lying inclined rock formation, which prevents further penetration and causes the water to run along its upper plane until the formation somewhere comes to the surface and with it the collected water of the spring. These conditions are illustrated in the accompanying Cut Figure II, in which *b, c, d, e, f*, represent the upper fissured formations through which the rain and snow waters penetrate to the lower impermeable strata below the line *b, f*, necessarily gravitating to point *f* where the opportunity for discharging as a spring exists; a smaller spring might occur at *e*. Such conditions exist where lime or dolomite rocks overlie hard sandstones, compact clay slates, or clay beds. These springs, as a rule, are much less dependent on the changes of precipitation and temperature; they are mostly continuous and even in their flow and their temperature. The third class of the running springs may properly be called "cavern" springs from the fact that while their waters are drained like those of the second class, they are first collected in some subterranean basins or caverns, and appear on the surface as overflow of these basins.

In the accompanying figure (Figure III) *a, b, c*, is the catchment basin, from which the various fissures conduct the water to *A*, overflowing at *X* into *B*, and from there overflowing and appearing at the surface at *Y*.

This kind of spring is found frequently in limestone formations, and since the waters of such often come from great distances from above their discharge at the surface, they are usually of very cold and even temperature; they are apt to run low when the soil is frozen and when precipitation is small, and their discharge is more or less intermittent. The obstruction of the old and opening of a new outlet by a fall of rocks at *X* and *Y*, and the widening of a formerly insignificant fissure at *z* or *t*, may reduce the flow or stop the original spring entirely, opening a new one in an entirely different part of the locality. The most direct influence of a forest cover upon the discharge would be noticeable on the surface springs. — On very many Transkeian farms and locations surface springs exist and are utilized, but others have more or less disappeared as the large trees surrounding the outlet of the spring have been cut down or burnt through grass fires.

Restoration of the forest patches

on the farm should be the first care of the progressive farmer. Especially where springs exist, or have been known to exist formerly. The actual extent of the area once covered by forest can be ascertained by the tall Dobo grass which grows only on soils formerly covered by forest or bush.

Preparation of the soil.

Have the ground turned over by means of a hillside plough to destroy the grasses or otherwise employ Kafir labour to do so by means of the hoe. When this is done get plant holes made 3×3 feet, *i. e.* three feet wide and three feet deep, in rows of four feet apart and three feet apart in the rows.

What trees to plant.

Plant Red Gums, such as *Eucalyptus rostrata*, *Eucalyptus diversicolor*, *Eucalyptus viminalis* and above all *Eucalyptus amygdalina*. Plant each class by themselves or in groups. In another patch plant *Cupressus sempervirens*, or *Pinus halepensis* in groups also but surround the patch

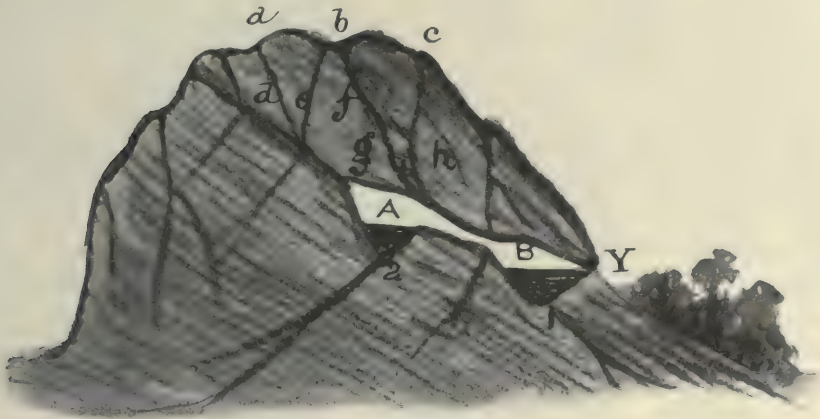


FIG. III. CAVERN SPRING.

with oak trees or *Robinia pseudo Acacia* to keep out fires. In swampy or damp places plant: Ash (*Fraxinus ornus*) or (*Fraxinus americana*) Catalpa or Blackwoods (*Acacia melanoxylon*). Along the wire fences plant Honey locust (*Gleditschia triacanthos*) and *Robinia pseudo Acacia*, on account of the thorny nature of their stems and branches with a view to keeping out thieves.

Planting Evergreens.

Keep the roots moist; never expose them a moment to the sun or wind. For better protection put the roots into a mud poodle and plant them before the mud dries on. Do not put in the tree as you would a pot, let the plant holes be as large as stated above and mulch and if the sun comes out hot shade them with grass. —

Those farmers who wish to grow their own trees on the spot, *i. e.* in their gardens or in boxes can obtain the seeds from the seed stores here or from the conservator of forests at Cape Town.

The advice of the author is, purchase your seedling trees at the nurseries ready established and you are sure to succeed.

Copying nature's method.

Experiments have been tried and with considerable success (as regards wattles), to raise forest trees by sowing broadcast or in drills the seeds of oaks, walnuts and black wattle (each in a separate patch). This method promises well where the soil is moist. The ploughing must be deep and the soil as mellow as an ash heap. The first few years a crop of potatoes may be grown where acorns or walnuts are sown in drills. The growth will be comparatively slow, but healthy if the weeds are kept down during the growing season. In due time you will have the best and most beautiful forests on your farm.

Art of pruning.

Trees should be pruned to healthy conditions, and beauty of form will naturally ensue. Ignorant pruning is one of the unpardonable foes of a tree. Very frequently indeed the thoughtless intermeddle with nature — the branches are sawn off an inch or more from the tree trunk. It is impossible for nature to heal such wounds. Always prune close to the bark. A severely pruned, or a badly pruned tree soon becomes hollow, and seldom lasts many years. Prune when the trees are young or leave it alone altogether.

Season for Winter pruning — June to August.

The middle of summer, November to January, is emphatically the season for *summer pruning* fruit and ornamental trees. The secret of good pruning is: Never permit a useless limb to grow. The main part of the work consists in rubbing off the sprouts that will make superfluous branches, and pinching in such as are making excessive growth in the wrong direction, and will tend to throw the tree out of symmetry. If necessary, branches less than half an inch in diameter may be removed and the healing process will begin at once, but care must be taken not to remove too much foliage at one time, for it will injure the vitality of the tree.

Thinning a plantation.

Tree classes: Classification according to crown development "after Kraft".

(Used in determining the degree of thinnings and removals.)

Dominant or superior growth	{	Class 1. Predominant trees with highly developed crowns.
		Class 2. Codominant trees with tolerably well developed crowns.
		Class 3. Subdominant trees with normal crowns, but poorly developed and crowded above

- Dominated or inferior growth } Class 4. Dominated trees with crowns poorly developed.
 } Class 5. Suppressed trees, entirely over-topped
 (a) crowns still having vitality,
 (b) crowns dying or dead.



A TEN YEARS OLD RED GUM PLANTATION.

- Class 1 (predominant) No. 1. 7. 9. 11. 13. 17. 20.
 Class 2 (codominant) No. 4. 5. 6. 18.
 Class 3 (subdominant) No. 8. 10. 15.
 Class 4 (oppressed) No. 3. 12. 19.
 Class 5 (suppressed) No. 2. 4. 14.

Degrees of thinning.

The degrees of thinning usually resorted to are the following:

- (1) Slight thinning takes out trees of Class 5.
- (2) Moderate thinning takes out trees of Class 4 and 5.
- (3) Severe thinning takes out trees of Class 5, 4 and 3.

Kind of thinnings for all forest areas.

Thinnings are usually made for the following purposes:

- (1) Improvement cuttings, to improve the composition of the forest and give advantage to the better kinds.
- (2) Interlucations, to improve the form and hasten development of young timber.
- (3) Regeneration cuttings, to produce favorable conditions for seed formation and reproduction of the forest.
- (4) Accretion cuttings, to improve rate of diameter growth in older timber.

Thinnings are to open the crown cover, giving access to light and air, their object being to accelerate decomposition of the litter and turn it in available plant food; to improve the form and hasten the development of the remaining growth. The degree of thinning depends on soil, species and age.

(For further information on tree planting in the Transkeian Territories both for ornamental and economic purposes you are referred to my book on that subject. Price post-free 4s. 6d. Address: C. C. HENKEL, "The Pines", Umtata, Tembuland.)

Irrigation and Rainwater Conservation in the Transkeian Territories.

There has been such a dearth of water during these last four years, and when our agricultural and tree crops most required it, resulting in poor harvests, that the matter of irrigation must be seriously considered. Necessity drives us to provide some way by which the surplus water usually rushing in destructive floods in the spring and summer and reacting into severe droughts, can be conserved and economically distributed. It is certain that were all the water falling from the clouds and gushing from the springs and running to waste, harboured in ample dams and reservoirs at or near our numerous watersheds, and thence made to flow over our lower lands under proper management, the uncertainty and anxiety about our crops and trees would be ended, and their abundance increased almost beyond measure. —

Lieut. Colonel TYRRELL in his pamphlet on "Irrigation in South Africa" says: — "Irrigation, that great promotor of wealth and fertility has, it may

be said, at present hardly been commenced in this country as a national undertaking.

“The St. John’s, Kei, Buffalo and Great Fish Rivers, &c. running into the Indian Ocean, have scoured out their beds so deep and so far below the surrounding country, that any extended system of irrigation is not possible.” —

Small works may be constructed to answer individual wants, but no great system of a state departement of irrigation could be established on such works alone. —

Colonel TYRRELL gives the catchment area in square miles of the

“Kei River as 8,100 square miles; Rainfall 23 inches annually, total amount flowing in millions of cubic feet of water = 38,253.1 mill.

Umzimvubu or St. John’s 6,700 ” 26 inches = 40,470.1 ”

Umtata 1,500 ” 25 ” = 8,712.0 ”

The average amount flowing off per square mile of catchment area is 2.85 millions of cubic feet per annum . . .” —

It is perfectly correct that the rivers running into the Indian Ocean, “have scoured out their beds so deep and so far below the surrounding country, that any extended system of irrigation is not possible”, but this can only apply to the rivers after they have left the terrace or comparatively flat country all along the foot of the Drakensberg Mountains and their spurs. A chain of large reservoirs could be built all along this flat country and all spring lands placed under forestation; it would pay a hundredfold; more than any other irrigation scheme. Without economic forest management economic water management is impossible. If the colony would have a large water supply, the wild and waste areas on the slopes of the mountain ranges at the sources of our great water systems must be densely afforested for a perpetual cover. —

Farmers could do a great deal in the storage of rainwater in small dams and reservoirs. On thousands of farms there are small kloofs with dry river beds, these could easily and without much expense be converted into small irrigation dams. For instance: — plough up deeply both sides of cloof, if grassland, and then hire Kafir labour to wheel (by means of wheelbarrows) the ground down to the embankment, which should be very strong and compact. As each layer of earth is placed on the embankment a span of oxen should be used to trample it firm. In using sods, the grass should be removed first or else the dam will leak. A good overflow should be provided on account of frequently occurring heavy thunderstorms and cloudbursts in summer. Evergreen trees should be planted on both sides of the dam to shade the water surface and reduce evaporation. The TRAPPIST BRETHERN have constructed a magnificent

dam at Lourdes, Umzimkulu, well worthy of inspection of every enterprising farmer.

Wherever a large river exists as a farm boundary and the banks are too high for water leading, windmill pumping arrangements should be purchased for irrigating arable lands along banks of river and other parts of the farm. The same can be done if deep wells are sunk and water obtained by means of a diamond drill. An outfit with pipes etc. can now be purchased at Messrs. MALCOMESS & CO., East London, for about £50. Farmers are strongly advised to go in for these windmill pumps for household and irrigation purposes, as immensely practicable and a great benefit to the farm.

His Excellency Lord MILNER, High Commissioner with his characteristic insight has long ago realized that the only thing needful to make Southern Africa the corn house of the empire, are large and comprehensive irrigation schemes. His Lordship has served in Egypt, that land where irrigation is the vital element, therefore obtained from that portion of the British Empire the services of that eminent Engineer WILCOX to investigate and report upon any feasible scheme to obtain a sufficient water supply for South Africa. His report should be in every farmer's library and be well read and digested. The Assistant Commissioner of Public Works has distributed a large number of copies among the officials and copies may, no doubt, be obtained from him on application.

Another work eminently useful to all farmers is "**Irrigation Farming**" by LUCIUS M. WILCOX, Editor of the "Field and Farm", and can be obtained from J. C. JUTA & Co. Cape Town. Price 10 s.



PART X.

THE FARM, THE ORCHARD, THE KITCHEN-
AND FLOWER GARDEN

IN THE TRANSKEIAN TERRITORIES.

WORK TO BE DONE MONTH BY MONTH.

JANUARY.

(Corresponds with July in Europe.)

January and February are here the second spring and favourable months for tree planting, such as evergreen, pines, cypress, eucalypti, &c.

Nursery, Orchard and Vineyard:— All newly-planted trees and those grafted in the spring should be freely supplied with water in dry weather, and carefully staked, to prevent their being broken by the wind. Peaches, nectarines, apricots, plums and other stone-fruit trees, may now be budded. The stocks should previously be watered, to cause the bark to rise freely. Cool and cloudy weather is more suitable for this operation, where time permits. — Pinching of peach-, apricot-, nectarine-, plum-, apple- and pear trees should be carried on this month, to promote the growth of the fruit-bearing wood.

In this, as well as in the previous two months, all stone-fruit trees should be freely supplied with strong liquid manure to prevent maggots getting into the fruit.

To make good liquid manure, get a cask and place in it several bucketfulls of fresh cowdung, some wood ashes and soot from kitchen stove; a weak solution of sulphate of iron (copperas) should be added which takes away all bad odours and fixes the ammonia in dung solution. — The Vineyard. — Should be watched to prevent damage by birds. — Late sorts of grapes might still be sulphured. Watering of the vines should be stopped, as too much moisture is injurious to the flavour. —

Too much stress cannot be placed on the necessity of frequent cultivation during hot weather, not only to keep the weeds down, but to prevent evaporation. If rain should fall, or if irrigation be practised, run the cultivator over as soon after as possible, to prevent caking of the surface.

During this month make preparation for canning, bottling, or drying all the surplus fruit, for household purposes during the winter. Do not waste anything. In the early part of the month some apricots will be ready for drying. On every orchard a certain amount of fruit gets too ripe for marketing fresh, and this is the very condition, viz. quite ripe, most suitable for drying.

Where the useless St. Helena Peaches and others are being reworked, see that good useful varieties are put on. The following among peaches are splendid varieties, selling well in the fresh state, and adapted for drying or canning: Early Crawford, late Crawford, Waterloo, Gladstone, Lady Palmerston, November, Princess of Wales, Sea Eagle, Susquehanah, Alexander, Nectarine Peach, &c. — Among apricots many absolutely useless varieties are grown. Where these are to be reworked the following varieties are the best: Moorpark, Royal, Blenheim, Alsace, Pine Apple, Victoria. The Japan plums also thrive well worked upon old apricots and St. Helena peach trees. The following are the best: — Satsuma (blood) (Shiro-Smomo), Burbank, Botan or Abundance, and Kelsey.

Kitchen Garden: — Plant out cauliflowers and cabbages in well manured and moist soil. — Succession crops of red beets, cauliflower, knol-kohl, turnips, radishes, leeks, cucumbers, sweet melons, vegetable-marrows, pumpkins may still be sown for late crops. — *European seed only should* be used at this season and till July, celery also should be sown in a moist situation, succession crops of French beans should be sown. The ground for these and all the above vegetables should be well dug. Cucumbers, vegetable-marrows and pumpkins should be freely watered, where practicable.

The Flower Garden: — Carnations, Stock, Foxglove, Columbine, Wall-flower, Daisy, and other hardy flowers, may be sown. Seed beds should be shaded by loosely covering them with dry grass or leaves and if vermin harbour under this cover sprinkle a little lime or dry wood ashes underneath the cover. This shading of the seedbeds keeps the soil moist and is a protection from the hot rays of a semi-tropical sun. A plentiful supply of water is quite indispensable. *Pansies:* Finest flowers are produced from early sowings. — *Flower Bulbs:* Prepare ground for planting in February and March: Anemones, Daffodils, Freesias, Hyacinths, Narcissus, Ranunculus, Snowdrops, Tulips, Jonquils, &c.

This is also the best time to make rose cuttings under glass from tender, half ripe tops where the flower has just fallen off. Chrysanthemums can be potted in rich soil, and the tops of the shoots should be pinched to make bushy plants. Roses, carnations, magnolias, camelias, cantuas, bignonias, lagerstroemias, viburnums, laurel, hibiscus, gardenias, escallonias, daphne, scented verbenas, oranges, pittosporum, myrtle, gravas, cydonias, tecomas, bougainvilleas, &c. should this month be *layered*. Roses may now be budded and the *suckers* kept down.

The Farm: — The veld may be burnt this month, choosing times when rain may be expected. All the grain sown and harvested should be stacked, and thrashing commenced.

Horses from the middle of this month should be kept in stable (in the coast districts) to prevent horse sickness.

FEBRUARY.

(Corresponds with August and September in England
and Northern Europe.)

Nursery, Orchard, and Vineyard: — The *Nursery, Orchard work* for *February* is similar to that of *January*. Sow into *seed-beds*, such seeds as: *Eucalyptus globulus*, *E. amygdalina*, *E. regnans*, *E. rostrata*, *E. robusta*, to be planted out in *April*, weather permitting. *Pine seed:* *Pinus halepensis*, *P. pinaster*, *P. insignis*. *Cupressus macrocarpa*, *C. sempervirens*, both varieties *pyramidalis* and *horizontalis*, *Biota sempervirens*.

Collect all the large sound *Acorus* and *Walnuts* you can obtain and plant then direct into prepared ground 24 feet apart two seeds into each hole and fix a stake to mark spot. They may also be sown into seed beds 10 inches each way apart for next spring's transplanting.

This month many of the best varieties of *Peaches* for canning and drying are ripening. Every grower should see that nothing is wasted. Fruit intended for drying should always be ripe, for when perfectly so it contains a greater amount of saccharine (sugar) and consequently gives a greater percentage of dried fruit to green. At the same time it must not be over-ripe, else it will not keep its form when cut. Immediately after cutting it should be sulphured, not to give it a colour, as is usually thought, but to prevent discolouring, for as everybody knows as soon as fruit is broken or cut it soon turns brown. If this is allowed to take place no amount of sulphur or anything else will restore the natural colour. Apples especially are liable to discolouration, and as these are sliced they should be dropped into a vessel containing water diluted with common table salt.

For drying purposes the loose-stone peaches are the best. When dry see that the fruit is neatly packed, if intended for sale, as any extra care in giving it an attractive appearance will be amply repaid, the public demand being for a neatly prepared article.

The clingstone peaches or St. Helena Peaches (as they are commonly called by the farmers) are the best for canning, being of a firm texture, and so keep their shape better when cooked.

One thing that must not be neglected is spraying, especially all the Citrus trees. Just at this time the young scale insects are being hatched, and unless carefully watched will soon spread. It is while in a young state that these are most easily killed; indeed, it is so much waste spray if put upon the fully developed scales, as they are so hard that scarcely any emulsion will quite destroy them. The systematic watching of the hatching and the application at the right time should be the motto of the fruit-grower, especially the Citrus fruit-grower.

It is now impossible to find any district that is entirely free from the various species of scale insects, which are being allowed to increase without any attempt to check them.

An absolute necessity upon every orchard and farm is a spray-pump; buy the best; it will be found cheapest in the end. The old method of carrying a bucket round and drenching a tree with a syringe is not of the slightest use. Not only from an economic, but also from an effectual standpoint is the application of any spray in as light a form as possible necessary.

The aim should be to apply it just like a mist, as in this way all that is applied remains on the tree.

According to the size of the orchard or fruit garden must be the size of the pump. The time for spraying is so limited that the operation must be performed expeditiously; the early morning and late afternoon being the best time during the summer, unless nice cloudy day occur, when it can be carried on all the day.

For the generality of scale insects the kerosene emulsion is the most effectual, but great care must be used in the making, and also while the spray is applied. See that it is thoroughly emulsified, and kept so during application. Formula

2 gallons kerosene,
6 oz. soft soap,
1 gallon boiling water.

Put soft soap into water, and when thoroughly dissolved add the kerosene, and keep stirring fast for ten minutes, when the kerosene will be mixed with the water; add water to make up to 30 gallons. In order

to make emulsion more efficacious, instead of adding pure water add water boiled and thickened with flour. This makes the mixture more adhesive. This also causes the fumagine, or black smut, to fall off in flakes. Another very good spray for citrus trees is the resin wash.

Resin soap wash (Koebele) formula: Resin can be saponified just like ordinary fat if certain precautions are taken.

Caustic soda (not washing soda) 1 lb.
 Black resin 8 lbs.
 Water 32 gallons.

The caustic soda is turned out of the tin, broken up, and dissolved in about a gallon of water at boiling heat. Half the solution is then taken out and set aside, and the resin is slowly added in powder to the remainder which is boiled and stirred till complete solution is effected. Then the other half of the soda solution is added very gradually with constant stirring, and the boiling kept up until a little of the mixture is found to mix with water like milk. Any water added to keep up the bulk must be hot, otherwise the resin will be precipitated, and will be very difficult to dissolve. Similarly, when the dilution to 32 gallons is effected it must be made with hot water.

Another wash is the Lime- and Sulphur wash. — This is something like the common Sheep dip, and is effective both for insects and fungi. The effectiveness of it depends a good deal on the quality of the lime.

Take: Unslaked lime . . . 40 lbs.
 Sulphur 20 lbs.
 Common salt 15 lbs.
 Water ultimately to 60 gallons.

Ten pounds of lime and 20 pounds of sulphur are boiled briskly in 20 gallons of the water for at least one hour and a half. By that time the sulphur will be dissolved, and the solution will have a brownish amber colour. Thirty pounds of lime are put into a cask, and on it enough water to slake it and dissolve the salt which is then added. This mixture is run into the boiler with the dissolved sulphur, and boiled for half an hour, adding sufficient water ultimately to make up to 60 gallons. The solution should be strained through a fine brass sieve, and be stirred when in use. It should also be kept covered from the air, if not all used at once.

Within the decade **Gas** has been shown to be the most effective means for the destruction of scale insects on citrus trees. A most effective and complete remedy has been found in the use of hydrocyanic acid gas or hydric cyanide, prussic acid — one of the most poisonous bodies known to chemistry.

For farmers and orchardists it would not be prudent to meddle with such poisonous substances, but to employ a qualified person at so much per Citrus tree, orange, or lemon to exterminate the scale insects. The author has been informed that a party is travelling from farm to farm in the Queenstown District for the above stated purpose and charges 10 s. per tree which is not unreasonable, considering the apparatus required is bulky and expensive.

Kitchen Garden: — During this month if the weather permits, sowings for autumn-, winter-, and spring crops will need attention. If sown too early some things will come to maturity too quickly, that is, “run to seed”; if too late and the winter begins early, their growth is checked, and the crop will not be so good. Each gardener must study the season each year, and bear in mind the special conditions of soil and climate with which he has to deal, and act accordingly. — *Beet:* Sow for use in spring. — *Cabbage:* This is one of the best months for the main sowing of this vegetable. Sow some Early Brunswick first and afterwards (a week or fortnight) Early York, when also some Red Cabbage for pickling may be sown. The Horn carrot may also be sown if sufficient moisture is prevalent. At the end of the month a sowing of Cauliflowers may be made, but most of these sowings will be best delayed if hot dry weather continues. — *Celery:* Earth up as the several plantings requiring it, taking care to keep the hearts free from soil. A sowing of Coslettuce may be made, which will do well if water is available. Later on Cabbage lettuce may be sown or Siberian Winter lettuce, to stand the winter. — *Onions:* Towards the end of the month a sowing may be made for transplanting in spring or to draw young, but next month is soon enough in most localities. Take up the main crop as it ripens, and spread out on dry ground before storing. A small sowing of dwarf peas may be tried, but they will require plenty of water to do any good. Prepare ground for sowing winter spinach. — *Tomatoes:* Train and stop and keep fastened up to supports. A small sowing of White turnips for early use, may now be made. Herbs for drying, cut, bunch, and hang up in a shady, dry and airy place. Gather vegetables for pickling. Dig over all ground from which crops have been cleared, and prepare beds for the seed-sowing of next month. Clear away and burn all rubbish.

Flower Garden: — Plant Anemones, Daffodils, Jonquils, Hyacinths, Narcissus, Ranunculus, Snowdrops, Tulips, &c. Sow, Pansy, Stock, Daisy, Godetia, Dianthus, Verbena, Snapdragon, Sweet peas, Carnation, Cosmos, Sweet suttan, Gaillardia, and other hardy flowers. Propagate, by cuttings, Pelargoniums, Calceolarias, Pansies, Petunias, Roses and Verbenas.

All seedlings should be shaded from hot sun during the day and have a plentiful supply of water. —

Farm or Garden: — Plant potatoes, either Early rose, Magnum bonum, or German blues will do.

MARCH.

Nursery and Orchard: — Keep seed beds clear of weeds in nursery, stir up soil between rows of plants and if insects trouble sprinkle some ashes or a little lime on seed beds. — Plant into tins or boxes such young **Evergreens** as are destined for spring planting on grounds selected for shelter belts or plantations.

In the orchard most of the stone-fruits will have been gathered ere this; only the late Peaches, Japan Plums, Apples and Pears remain. Although the latter two, as a rule are much easier to handle, still care must be used in the marketing of these fruits they should not be pulled off the trees as is the custom but carefully cut with a pair of shears or scissors, so as not to bruise them. A good plan is to wrap each apple or pear into fine smooth paper and pack them into empty cement casks, filling up the spaces with coarse dry sand. If stored in a cool cellar these apples will keep until next spring.

Where suitable varieties of Peaches are grown, do not fail to dry and can or bottle all that is possible; if not for market, put plenty by for home consumption during the winter and early spring months. Most of the late yellow-fleshed varieties are suitable for either purpose. By drying, a great quantity can be put away in a small space, and a great consideration where bottles and cans are unprocurable, Apples, especially late ones, should be allowed to remain on the tree until they are fully grown, so that they develop their true size and flavour, which will mature when stored.

Pears, on the other hand, should not be allowed to ripen fully on the trees. The best flavour is obtained by ripening off the tree. Do not allow an opportunity to cultivate to escape, especially in the late-ripening fruits, as it enables them to ripen better, in addition to keeping down weeds.

The remarks on scale insects in last months notes apply equally to this month.

Where Citrus trees are intended to be planting during the coming season get the land into thorough good order. Plough and break up deeply; every effort in this direction will be amply repaid. On our coastal districts Citrus trees often give the best results, if planted in April, especially so if we have some nice showers. Planting then gives them a nice chance to get good roothold before the winter.

Secure your trees or rather bespeak them, and plant only the best varieties. Within the last few years some magnificent oranges have been introduced. Many of the old varieties have quite degenerated, and should be replaced by new ones. Among the best oranges are: Bahia, St. Michael, Valencia, Late Joppa, Maltese Blood, Bitter, Leville or Biggarode. The same remarks about oranges apply also to lemons and naartjies or mandarins.

In the eastern province of the colony, **Mr. E. Tidmarsh** is considered an expert in **Citrus fruit culture**. As Curator of the Botanical Gardens Grahamstown he had opportunities to study this branch as few others had. Orders should be placed with him early as the demand for young grafted orange trees nearly always exceeds the supply.

The Kitchen Garden: — In favourable weather plant out all the cabbage tribe, and sow another patch of cabbage and cauliflower for successional planting. Turnips, French beans, early peas, carrots, and spinach may be sown this month; also parsnips, onions, and parsley. The prickly spinach is recommended for winter use.

Earth up celery. Lift and store in dry place onions as they become ripe and gather tomatoes and chillies. Lettuce and endive tie up for blanching as the plants become large enough. During the dry weather destroy weeds by constant use of the hoe. Clear away all remains of used up crops and burn or dig in.

The Farm: — Sow Cocksfoot, Rye and other grasses. — Swede and other turnips in field also. Mangold and oats for forage and barley for winter feeding.

To have early green barley for forage it should be sown on well manured soil. Potatoes should be planted in moist situations for the autumn.

Flower Garden: — Flowers such as Dahlias now in bloom as well as other annuals and plants in open ground should be freely supplied with water. Roses may still be budded where required, and propagated by cuttings under glass. Chrysanthemums should be freely watered; manure water (liquid manure of cowdung and a little fertilizer) twice a week will prove beneficial. Pansies, Cinerarias, Mimulus, Calceolarias, Chinese Primroses, Indian Pinks, Petunias, Verbenas, Snapdragons, and nearly all hardy biennials and perennials should be sown now, Geraniums should be cut back, and the cuttings struck; also Fuchsias as they go out of flower. Cape bulbs should now be planted, and towards the end of the month Hyacinths, Ranunculus, Anemones, Tulips, Narcissus etc., may be planted for early blooming. The collection of seeds should continue as they ripen. Roses struck during the previous two months

may be planted out where they will bloom freely in autumn and during the winter, and strengthen for the coming season. Layers made during the two previous months may be now potted, as they have roots. Flowering plants sown during the two previous months may still be planted out especially biennials and perennials.

APRIL.

Nursery and Orchard: — The fruit trees budded in January should be carefully attended to, all suckers removed as these appear, and the ligatures loosened where necessary. Water should be freely given to Guavas, Loquats, Jambosas, and other late autumn fruits, to cause the sap to flow freely. The fruit bearing trees should be kept free from insects, especially mealy bug and American blight (which spreads rapidly at this season) as well as the Australian bug.

This is the best time for planting and sowing forest- and ornamental trees, such as Gumtrees, Blackwood, Wattle, Pines, Cypress, Beefwood, &c., and of fruit trees: Apricots, Plums, Almonds, Peaches, Pears, Apples, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Currants, Custard Apples, Guavas, Loquats. These require frequent watering in dry weather. Pinching of fruit trees should be stopped, as the sap is going down.

Kitchen Garden: — Succession crops of Cauliflower, Cabbage, Beet-root, Knol-Kohl, Savoy, Brocoli, Celery, Turnips, Radishes, &c., may still be sown as required. Full crops of Carrots and Parsnips should also be sown in well-manured soil. Onions and Leeks should be sown and freely supplied with water in dry weather. These will be fit for planting out in May or June. Previously sown and planted Celery may be trenched for blanching in a moist situation. Full crops of Potatoes should be planted as soon as possible where no frost occurs. Peas of all kinds and Broad beans and early Turnips should be sown without delay as also various kinds of Herbs and Radishes, Spinach, Mustard, Cress, and Lettuce.

Flower Garden: — Roses may still be budded and layered and propagated by cuttings under glass from tender wood, as in the three previous months under glass. This and next month is the best time to plant out Roses and all sorts of flowering shrubs.

Chrysanthemums should be freely supplied with water, and manure water twice a week will be beneficial. Geraniums and Fuchsias should be cut down if not already done, and placed in a cool situation till they begin to grow, when they may be repotted in light rich soil. Carnations and other flowering plants may still be layered as in the

previous two months. Pansies, Cinerarias, Chinese Primulas, Calceolarias, Mimulus, Snapdragon, Petunias, may be sown during this month. Many sorts of hardy annuals, as Larkspur, Nemophilas, Convolvulus, Calliopsis, Ipomopsis, Clarkias, Schizanthus, Silene, Candytuft, Erysium, &c. should be sown for winter and spring flowering. Ranunculus, Anemones, Hyacinths, and other bulbs should be planted without delay. Water should be withheld from Dahlias, Lilies, &c. to allow the roots to ripen. Towards the end of the month the roots may be taken up and stored in a cool, dry situation. Cuttings from ripe young wood of Roses may be put in for stocks to bud on next season.

Farm: — Now is the best time to sow Maltese Clover and Lucerne. During this month, ditches and ponds, dams etc. must be cleaned and opened and Corn must be thrashed. The land must be manured and, if possible, ploughed.

MAY.

Nursery and Orchard: — Oranges, Naartjes, Lemons, Guavas, Loquats and other Evergreen fruit trees may now be planted; the ground should be trenched up to 3 feet deep. In preparing ground for fruit trees generally, such as Apples, Pears, Peaches, the hole should be at least three feet in diameter and three feet deep, but the trees must not be planted too deep in the soil — a practice which is often adopted to prevent their being disturbed by the wind. (However it is best to trench all the area to be planted with fruit trees.) • Deep planting generally engenders disease, especially in wet or moist soils. The same remarks apply to planting stocks of various kinds for future budding or grafting. Seeds and stones of stone-fruits may still be sown. Pruning and cleaning out of stone-fruit trees can begin this month where the leaves have dropped and also of the Apple- and Pear trees even should leaves still remain. Grafts should be cut and laid in the ground and covered with dry sand.

Kitchen Garden: — Succession crops of Cauliflowers, Cabbage, Knol-Kohl, Beetroot, Brussels Sprouts, Lettuce, Leeks, Onions, may now be planted, and seed of various kinds as Lettuce, Cauliflower, Cabbage, Knol-Kohl, Red beet, Celery, Leeks, Onions, may be sown as required. European seed only should be used in this season. Plant out succession crops of Cauliflower, Cabbage, Knol-Kohl, Red beet, &c. — Early forcing Cucumbers may be sown in glass frames, Radishes, Carrots, Parsley and Pot-herbs may also be sown. Potatoes may still be planted (in the coast belt) in dry ground, in sheltered frost-free situations. Full crops of Broad beans should be sown. The Marrow peas are generally better

adapted for spring and summer cultivation. Celery may still be planted, and that planted last month carefully earthed up in dry weather. All the growing crops should be kept free from weeds, and earthed up as required.

Flower Garden: — Ranunculus, Anemones, Jonquils, Narcissus, Gladiolus, and many Cape bulbs may still be planted, and those previously planted kept free from weeds and insects. Dahlia roots and Lilies should be taken up, and stored in a cool, airy place till the month of July. Cuttings of Carnations, Pinks, Roses, Lagerstroemias, Hibiscus, Hydrangeas, Oleander, Mays, Abutilons, Honeysuckle, scented Verbenas, Golden Feather, Bambusas, Iresines, Uternantheras, Ligustrum, Pereskia, Berberis, Dentzias, Bridal blossom, Tamarisk, Bougainvilleas, Bignonias, Buddleyas, Jasmine may be taken from ripe wood and struck in the open air. (Cover the cuttings with short manure and grass and bushes until warm weather sets in.) Chrysanthemums now in full bloom, should freely be supplied with water. — Most kinds of hardy annuals may be sown now in the warmer districts, advantageously for early spring flowering.

Farm: — The land must be ploughed and sown this month where practicable, even should there be no rains. — The sheep farmer would do well to examine his flock daily, and to remove every unhealthy sheep affected with the Brand-ziekte or Scab, to cure which he can have resource to the usual remedies. If neglected, the disease will entail considerable loss.

JUNE.

Nursery and Orchard: — All kinds of fruit trees may be planted this month. The ground should be well trenched and manured where necessary, and in moist situations attention should be particularly given to the drainage, as stagnant water is very inimical to newly planted trees. Oranges, Naartjes, Gnavas, Loquats and other Evergreen fruit should be lifted out with a ball of earth attached to their roots where practicable, as it accelerates their growth and ensures success in a far greater degree than when the soil is shaken from the roots. All kinds of stone-fruits such as Peaches, Plums, Nectarines, Almonds, &c. should be sown, as well as all sorts of tree seeds, Rose Apple, Guavas, Chestnut, Medlar, Walnuts, Hazelnuts, Filberts, &c. may be sown during the month. Apple- and Pear stock should now be planted for future grafting, also Plum stocks for budding, Peaches, &c. Cuttings of all sorts of trees, shrubs and bushes may be put in this month. Pruning and cleaning out of all sorts of fruit trees must now take place. Grafts should be cut and laid or stuck in the ground.

Vineyard: — Vines should be cleared from superfluous shoots, and manure applied where required. The general pruning should be deferred till next month.

Kitchen Garden: — Succession crops of Cauliflower, Cabbage, Knol-Kohl, Carrots, Lettuce, Radish, Red beet, Turnip, Spinach, Parsley, Brussels Sprouts, &c. may still be sown at this season. Peas and Broad beans may also be sown in succession; Celery in trenches should be earthed up in dry weather as it advances in growth; early Cucumbers in frames require particular attention at this season; Asparagus and Sea kale may be sown in boxes for transplanting out in August; *Potatoes* planted in April should be kept free from weeds and earthed up as they advance in growth; Onions and Leeks may be planted during the month; Parsnips, Mangoldwurzel, Swedish Turnips, &c. may be sown. Raspberries and Strawberries should now be planted also Gooseberries and Currants. Tomatoes and Egg-plants may be sown in boxes under glass toward the end of the month. Cuttings of Sage, Mint, Marjoram, Thyme, Basil and other sweet herbs may now be put in.

Flower Garden: — Roses may be pruned and fresh plantation made where necessary; cuttings may also be put in during this month, the same as of all the plants mentioned in the previous month. The ground for Roses should be well dug and manured and all the spare ground should be deeply dug, and the surface left in the rough state to allow the sun, rain and frost to act upon it.

Farm: — Attention must be paid to the live fences, particularly where gaps require filling up with trees. A principal crop of Tabacco may be sown this or next month.

JULY.

Nursery and Orchard: — All kinds of fruit trees may now be planted and manured where necessary. Stocks for future grafting or budding should be planted without delay. Apple- and Pear pips should now be sown; also all kinds of seed of stone-fruit may now be sown. Cuttings of Mulberries and all kinds of trees and shrubs, as mentioned in the previous month, may now be put in still. Apple and Pear trees should now be pruned where necessary; but Peaches, Apricots, Nectarines, &c. should be pruned at the end of this month or beginning of August. Cuttings of Quinces and Apples may now be put in for future grafting. Grafts should be cut and laid or stuck into ground for grafting next month. In the coast districts grafting can begin this month.

Kitchen Garden: — Plant out succession crops of Cabbage, Beet, Knol-Kohl, Lettuce, &c., Turnips, Spinach, Lettuce, Celery, Cabbage, &c., may be sown as required, also Radishes and small Salading. Full crops of Peas and Broad beans should be sown during this month. Early Pumpkins, Vegetable-marrows, Mealies and Cucumbers may be sown in warm, sheltered situations in the coast belt. Potatoes may also be planted, and towards the end of the month, French Beans may be sown in dry soil; in low, wet situations August and September are preferable. Full crops of Carrots and Parsnips may also be sown. The hoe should be constantly used amongst the growing crops, to loosen the soil and destroy weeds. Onion may now be planted when sufficiently advanced in growth. In districts of high elevation where cold rain and weather is prevalent at this season, the general crop of Potatoes should be planted during the month.

Flower Garden: — Roses should now be pruned and the cuttings put in. Cuttings of various kind of flowering shrubs may be put in to advantage, such as Chinese Lantern, Sweet-scented Verbenas, Alternantheras, Achyranthus. Perennial plant such as Amaryllis, Asphodelus, Columbines, Violets, Polyanthus, Tuberoses, Lilies, Acanthus, Maidenhair, Fern, Canterbury Bells, Alpinias, Hedychiums, Hemerocallis, Gladiolus, Sparaxis, Snowdrops, Chrysanthemums, Agapathus, Caladiums, Dahlias, Delphinium, Eucharis, Crinum, Phlox decussata, Pampas grass, Hynantophyllum, Iris lychines, Matricarias, Mimulus, Nandina, Phalaris, Sweet William, Salvias tricyrtis, — may be propagated in the open by dividing them, Acalyphas, Clerodendron, Colletia, Daphne, Datura, Escallonia, Erronymus, Fuchsias, Gardinias, Habrothamnus, Heliotrope, Heterocentron, Sollya, Hibiscus, Hydrangea, Iochroma, Justicia, Kerria, Lantanas, Laurus, Mackaya, Myenia, Murraya, Myrtus, Myoporouons, Nandina, Neriums, Panax, Petunias, Pittosporum, Pyrethrum, Retinospora, Ruellias Russelias, Salvias, Thyracantas, Viburnums, Veronicas, Boxtrees, Callicarpa, Plectranthus, Eugenias, India-rubber plant, Fontanesia, Berberis, Bridal wreath, Bridal blossom, Forsythia, Lagerstroemia, Madura, Philadelphus, May, Snowball, Bouganvillea, Budleya, Jasmine, Passiflora, Rhynchospermum, Stephanotis, may be propagated by cuttings in the open, in frames, or in conservatory. Ranunculus, Anemones, Hyacinths and the various kinds of Cape bulbs, should be kept free from weeds, and carefully guarded against the depredations of slugs, &c. Geraniums, Fuchsias, Mimulus, Cinerarias, Calceolarias, Petunias, &c. should be potted as they advance in growth. Annuals of various kinds may be sown on a sheltered dry spot or under glass, such as Ten-week Stocks, Asters, Nemophilas, Clarkias, Collinsias, Gilas, Virginian Stocks, Acroclinium, Ageratum, Alyssum, Alonseia, Ama-

ranthus, Anemones, Balsams, Biachycomes, Browallias, Canterbury Bells, Candytuft, Canary creeper, Carnations, Chrysanthemums, Centaurea, Centranthus, Clintonias, Cockscombs, Cobeas, Columbines, Convolvulus, Cosmea, Crepis, Cuphea, Daisies, Everlastings, Escholtzias Forget-me-not, Foxgloves, Gaillardias, Godetias, Clobe Amaranth, Hollyhocks, Hibiscus, Ipomopsis, Jacobea, Lantanas, Linarias, Larkspurs, Lobelias, Lupins, Lychins, Malopest, Marvel of Peru, Marigolds, Mignonette, Nasturtium, Nemophila, Nigella, Phacelia, Phlox, Portulaca, Pinks, Rodanthe, Salpiglossis, Saponaria, Scabiosa, Schizanthus, Silene, Snapdragon, Sweet peas, Sweet Williams, Tracheliums, Verbena, Vinca, Valeriana, Zinnias. — Dahlias should be started on a slight hot-bed previous to planting them out in order to have them in bloom early. Edgings may still be planted where necessary, and the beds manured and dug to destroy weeds and give a neat appearance.

Farm: — To have late Barley, the ground must now be prepared. The early part of the month is also a favourable time for preparing by cross and deep ploughing, for Mangoldwurzel, Carrots, Mealies, Pumpkins and Potatoes; full crops of Beans and Peas (in the coast districts and sheltered positions), should be sown now. The ground should also now receive special care, in order to plant a full or principal crop of Tobacco. Mealies may be sown in the coast districts.

Vineyard: — Vines should be pruned and manured during the present month. Where new vineyards have to be planted, the ground should be well trenched and manured, the cuttings should be prepared and laid in the ground till the middle or end of August. Vines planted last year should now be layered.

AUGUST.

Nursery and Orchard: — Planting of fruit trees should be completed without delay, especially Apples, Pears, Plums, Peaches, and other deciduous trees. Loquats, Oranges, Guavas, and other Evergreen trees may be planted during the month, or beginning of September, care being taken to lift them with good balls of earth attached to the roots. Apples, Pears, Apricots, Plums, and various other fruits may now be grafted. The pruning of the various kinds should now be completed, if not already done. All suckers should be carefully removed, and the stocks for future budding or grafting should be planted in well-prepared soil.

Cuttings of Mulberries and Figs, as well as of all trees, shrubs and bushes, as mentioned in the two previous months, may now be planted

in well-situated and prepared ground. Guava- and Orange seed should now be sown; as also Almonds and other stone-fruits, if not already done. Orange- and Guava seed should not be allowed to dry, but sown at once, as taken from the fruit.

Vineyard: — The pruning of vines should be completed, and the vineyards dug. Particular attention should be paid to the drains at this season, to keep them clear; and to the hedges, to admit the light and a free circulation of air.

Kitchen Garden: — This is an important month in this department. Full crops of Potatoes should now be planted, especially in dry and upland soil; moist or "Vlei" land should be planted later. Plant out succession crops of Cabbage, Knol-Kohl, Red beet, Lettuce, Onions, Leeks, Celery, &c. Cape Cabbage may now be sown, and varieties of Cape Vegetable seeds, without fear of running to seed. Full crops of Carrots, Turnips, Parsnips, Scorzenera, Spinach, Egg-plant, Tomatoes, Chicory, Celery, &c. should now be sown. Pumpkins, Mealies, Cucumbers, Sweet- and Water melons, Squash and Vegetable-marrow may now be sown to advantage. Succession crops of Peas, Broad beans and French Beans may now be sown. Sea kale and Asparagus may also be sown; the ground should be well and deeply dug or trenched and manured; the old Asparagus should be carefully forked over and raked smoothly, and old Sea kale beds covered for blanching. Onion seed may now be sown thickly in beds to produce bulbs for pickling without being transplanted.

Flower Garden: — Roses may now be planted and the pruning be completed without delay. Cuttings of the Common White or Macartney and Multiflora Fence Rose may now be put in to form stocks for future budding. Ranunculus, Anemones, Hyacinths, Tulips and other bulbs should be kept free from weeds and often watered in dry weather. Various kinds of annuals should now be sown, as mentioned in the previous month. Perennial plants should be divided as directed in July.

Farm: — This is the season to set brooding hens, ducks, and geese. Sow a full crop of Mangoldwurzels. This is also a good time for sowing Lucerne, and Horse beans can be sown for an early crop.

SEPTEMBER.

Nursery and Orchard: — Apples and Pears may still be grafted, but should be completed without delay, and those grafted last month attended to. All suckers from roots should be removed as they

appear. Newly planted trees should be freely watered in dry weather. Almond and other stone-fruits previously sown should be kept free from weeds.

Vineyard: — All superfluous shoots should be rubbed off and the shoots topped two joints above the fruit. Continual attention is necessary in destroying all kinds of insects, and the hoe should be constantly used to loosen the soil and destroy weeds.

Kitchen Garden: — Continue to plant out successive crops of Cabbage, Knol-Kohl, Red beet, Lettuce, Onions, Carrots, Parsnips &c. seeds of which can also be sown for future planting. Potatoes may still be advantageously planted in level dry soil; but where the soil is wet and cold, they should not be planted till the end of October or November. Succession crops of Peas, French Beans, Pumpkins, Cucumbers, Melons, Water melons, Vegetable-marrow, Squash, &c. may also be sown during the month. Celery and Parsley may now be sown, the former for trenching out in the months of January or February, as it is of slow growth when young. Tomatoes, Capsicums (Spanish Pepper), Egg-plant may still be sown; Asparagus, and Sea kale may be sown, the ground for which should be trenched 2 feet deep, and well manured. Asparagus should be sown in drills 1 foot apart, and the plants thinned out to the same distance. Sea kale should be sown in patches 2 feet apart, and about three or four plants only left in a patch. Sea kale may be successfully blanched without either pots or boxes, by covering the crowns of the plants with leaves or other light litter from 12 to 18 inches high. All the growing crops should be kept free from weeds and earthed up where necessary.

Flower Garden: — Fuchsias, Geraniums, Cinerarias, Mimulus, should be shifted into larger pots as they require it. Chrysanthemums should also be divided and potted, or planted into fresh rich soil. Ranunculus, Anemones, Hyacinths, Pansies and all the annuals mentioned in the month of June can be sown now, and those sown in the two previous months planted out and freely supplied with water. Roses may be budded during the month, or they may be grafted on roots. The green fly on Roses is very troublesome this month; the best remedy is to put two handfuls of lime in a bucketful of water, and let it stand twenty-four hours or till the water is clear, then sprinkle the effected portions of Roses over with this water, and repeat the operation two days after or use Bordeaux mixture. Camellias commencing to shoot should be freely supplied with water. Dahlias should be planted immediately. Gloxinias and Achimenes should be potted in light rich soil. Water should be withheld from Ranunculus, Anemones, Hyacinths,

Narcissus, Jonquils, Snowdrops, and other bulbs, which have left off flowering. All edging should be neatly trimmed and walks rolled, especially after rain.

Farm: — Peas and Beans may be sown in the field, but on dry ground require water while coming to perfection. The principal field crop of Kidney Beans is to be sown this month. Destroy the weeds from amongst the Mealies, Pumpkin &c. Mealies can be sown in the coast and north-eastern districts.

OCTOBER.

Nursery and Orchard: — All newly planted trees should be freely supplied with water in dry weather, especially in dry situations. Newly grafted trees should be carefully attended to, and the ligatures loosened as they require it, and the grafts securely tied as they advance in growth. All suckers and superfluous shoots should be eradicated as they appear, and the larvae and eggs of insects constantly destroyed.

Vineyard: — Keep the ground free from weeds, and shoots of the vines topped; those producing clusters must be cut off at the third joint beyond the truss. The vines on trellis work must be trained in the direction required, and tied to secure them from the force of the wind. This work should be done in dry, warm weather. All the tops should not be cut off at one time, but at an interval of two weeks.

Flower Garden. — Plant out Dahlias, if not already done. Roses now coming into bloom should be kept free from insects, especially green fly. Asters, Balsams, Acrocliniums, Ageratums, Alyssum, Alonsoa, Amaranthus, Brachycome or Swan River Daisy, Browallias, Canterbury Bells, Candytufts, Canary creeper, Snail creeper, Carnations, Chrysanthemums, Centaureas, Conthromtus, Clarkias, Clintonias, Cockscomb, Cobeia, Collinsias, Columbines, Convolvulus, Cosmea, Crepis, Cuphea, Daisies, Dahlias, Daturas, Everlasting, Forget-me-nots, Foxgloves, Gailardias, Godetias, Globe Amaranthus, Gypsophilas, Heliotrope, Hollyhocks, Malope, Ipomopsis, Jacobea, Lantanus, Linarias, Larkspurs, Lobelias, Gauras, Lupins, Lychnis, Marigold, Mimulus, Mignonette, Nasturtium, Nemophilas, Nierembergias, Nigellas, Phacelias, Petunia, Pentstemon, Phlox, Portulacas, Pyrethrums, Chinese Pinks, Rhodanthe, Salvia, Salpiglossis, Saponaria, Scabiosa, Schizanthus, Silene, Stocks, Snapdragon, Sweet peas, Sweet William, Trachelium, Violets, Verbenas, Veronicas, Vinca, Zinnias may still be sown for late flowering. Chrysanthemums should be divided and potted or replanted in rich soil. Fuchsias and

Geraniums should be potted as they advance in growth; also Calceolarias, Gloxinias, &c. Achimenes should now be potted and started into growth. Ranunculus, Anemones, Hyacinths and other bulbs should be taken up as the leaves decay, and stored in a cool, airy place. Constant watering in dry weather is necessary. The edges should be neatly cut, and all decaying, leaves and flower stems removed.

Farm: — Now commences the most busy time for the farmer: Barley and Oats must be harvested (if there has been no drought), and the general instructions attended to in this if required. This is one of the best months for washing and shearing sheep. Some now put the rams to the ewes, and wean the lambs from the ewes which have lambed in March, April, May and June. Mealies may still be sown in the coast and north-eastern districts.

NOVEMBER.

Nursery and Orchard: — Newly grafted trees should be secured to stakes where necessary on account of high winds, to prevent their being broken by the wind, it is best to keep grafts short say 9 to 12 inches for first season, and those recently planted should be freely supplied with water in dry weather. Stocks for budding should have their growth encouraged by frequent watering and loosening the surface of the ground. Budding may be commenced this month as soon as the buds are properly matured. Cloudy or damp weather without being rainy is best for this operation. All suckers should constantly be removed as they appear. Weeds of all kinds should be eradicated, and the hedges neatly trimmed. The fruit of overloaded trees should be thinned, to obtain larger and better flavoured fruit.

Vineyard: — In the vineyard the vines should constantly be topped and superfluous shoots rubbed off. Vine trellises also require attention as to topping and tying. Where there is a supply of water at command, it should be led to the vines in dry weather; but the moment the grapes have arrived at their full growth the supply must be cut off. Useless sprouts must be rubbed off, and thin inside growth cut out. Grapes for table use can be retarded, so as to ripen in May or June, by cutting the young shoots back to the second or third eyes, and cutting off the branches already formed. The shoots will soon sprout out and flower and bear freely. This method of retarding the fruit has been taught me (Mr. ROTH) by a hailstorm which cut every leaf and young branch on November 1st. A splendid second crop followed, and I had grapes until the end of June. I have since several times tried the plan

again, and always succeeded. Late sorts only should be treated in that manner. It must be distinctly understood that all the bunches of buds, flowers or grapes must be cut off at the time of the green retarding pruning.

Kitchen Garden: — Cauliflowers for an early crop may be sown during the month, also Cabbage, Celery, Red beet, Knol-Kohl, &c., as required. This is the best month for planting Potatoes in moist soil or vlei ground. Succession crops of French Beans, Mealies, Pumpkins, Cucumbers, Melons, may still be sown. Those previously sown should be freely supplied with water if at all at command. To produce small Cucumbers for pickling, the seeds should be sown in the months of October, November and December, giving them water in the evening, and where it can be done, allowing the water to soak freely through the beds all night. The best varieties of Cucumbers for “gherkins” are the short and prickly sort of a dark green colour; they require less attention in leading &c. than the longer varieties. When seeds are being saved, particular attention should be paid so as not to have more than one variety of a species, to prevent inoculation; especially Cabbage, Knol-Kohl, Cauliflower, Turnips, Brussels Sprouts &c. — All growing crops should be kept free from Weeds and freely supplied with water in dry weather. Planting Potatoes this month only applies to the high inland districts and where the drought has retarded the work of planting.

Flower Garden: — Roses, now in full bloom, require watering in dry weather. Dahlias may still be planted, and, where necessary, the roots divided; secure the plants to stakes as they advance in growth. Fuchsias and Geraniums should be freely supplied with water. Ranunculus, Anemones, Hyacinths, Tulips and other Bulbs should be taken up as the leaves decay. Calceolarias, now coming into bloom, should be freely watered and shaded from the midday sun. Pansies and Stocks also require plenty of water. Many annuals, as mentioned in the previous month, may still be sown in a shady situation for late flowering and those sown last month planted out. Toward the end of the month, Roses may be layered and budded, or as soon as the eyes are ripe enough for handling. Carnations and Picotees may also be layered. Seeds of various annuals &c. should be collected as they ripen. When the seed is no object, the decaying Stems should be removed, and the Hedges and Edgings trimmed for the sake of neatness.

Farm: — The harvest work employs the attention of the farmer principally at this season; Mealies may still be sown in the coast and North-eastern districts.

DECEMBER.

Nursery and Orchard: — The directions of last month are also applicable to this. Where practicable, water should be led to the roots of the trees, if no rain falls or thunderstorms occur, all Insects and Suckers eradicated. Budding of the various kinds of fruit trees may now be performed and care taken against the depredations of birds. Newly grafted trees should be secured to stakes where strong winds occur, to prevent their being broken off. Fig trees especially, should be freely supplied with water. The fruit of overloaded trees must be thinned out to ensure larger and finer flavoured fruit.

Vineyard. — In this department the instructions for the two preceding months are applicable, but especial care must be taken to top the Vines as they require it, and all useless Sprouts rubbed off.

Kitchen Garden: — Plant out Cauliflower, and Cabbage for early crop. Early stone turnips may now be sown; also different sorts of Knol-Kohl, Cauliflower, Spinach, &c. Cucumbers, Melons, Pumpkins, Vegetable-marrow, French Beans, &c. should be freely supplied with water. The ground where Peas have been grown should be dug up and manured for future crops. Strawberry plants must be cleared of the runners, where they are not wanted for future plantations. A constant and plentiful supply of water is not only requisite but beneficial to this fruit during dry seasons. Yellow Mealies (too late for white) may still be sown on Corn land as well as full crops of all kinds of Bean.

Flower Garden: — Fuchsias, now in full bloom, should be freely supplied with water. Roses may be budded and layered, and struck by cuttings from tender tops. — During this month all sorts of ornamental shrubs and bushes, such as Gardenias, Camellias, Azaleas, Abutilons, scented Verbenas, Acalyphas, Aphelandras, Carnations, Cantuas, Clerodendrons, Crotons, Coletias, Daphne, Diosmas, Escallonias, Erronymus, Aucubas, Habrothamnus, Iochromas, Kerrias, Laurels, Mahonia, Mackaya, Meyenia, Murraya, Myrtus, Myoporum, Nerium, Panax, Pittosporum, Russelia, Strophantus, Swainsonias, Viburnum, Anonas, Jambosas, Buxus, Callicarpa, Clematis, Eugenia, Eriobotrya, Fontanesia, Magnolias, Guavas, Berberis, Cydonia, Bridal blossom, Bridal wreath, Forsythia, Lagerstroemias, Madura, Philadelphus, Spiraeas, May, Symphoricarpus, Snowball, Tecomas, Tamarix, Wistarias, Bouganvilleas, Bignonias, Budleyas, Jasmine, Honeysuckle, Passiflora, Rhynchospermums, Stephanotis — may now be layered. Balsams may still be sown for late flowering. Dahlias should have plenty of water, and should be securely staked to prevent their being broken by the wind. Chrysanthemums may be layered and

potted as they require it. Gloxinias and Achimenes, Gesneras, Naegelias, &c., should be carefully watered. Camelias now making their growth require a good supply of water. Seeds of annuals and perennials should be collected as required. Ten-weeks stocks may be sown for winter flowering. The edgings should be neatly trimmed, and decayed stalks and leaves removed for neatness sake.

Farm: — Wheat is harvested this month. Where Grain (especially Wheat) is stored in lofts, those places should be carefully examined and cleaned out previous to the commencement of harvest. A neglect of this necessary work will frequently cause loss to the farmer from Vermin such as Weevils, remaining in the loft, which after destroying the Grain lodge themselves in the timber of the buildings.

Hints to Transkeian and Colonial Gardeners.

Prepare all seed beds 10×4 feet, most carefully manure with old kraal-barnyard and fowl-house manure, mix a small quantity of Malcomess' Fertilizer with it as it keeps the soil damp to a certain extent. Sow seeds, preferably in drills, 1½ feet apart. Soak all seeds in water with a little carbolic acid added to it. This will prevent the attacks of Insects.

After seeds are sown and seed bed raked smoothly, cover the same with fine grass or moss, or even a little sawdust to keep the bed moist, but remove covering as soon as seedlings are well out.

For earth fleas and other Insect use ashes, lime and Insect powder. Boil Tomato stalks and leaves and pour the water on seed beds which will prevent Insects eating young seedlings.

Moles are a great nuisance; to kill them use Carrots, Parsnips or Parsley root poisoned with arsenic or strychnine. Handle Carrots carefully, best put on a pair of old gloves and rubb them well with wood ashes, or else moles will get your scent.

To keep birds off the fruit, fasten little bits of looking glasses on strings about the tree. To catch *human thieves*, paint stem or bole of fruit tree *with a slow* drying paint and they will be easily detected. For natives use luminous paint and so frighten them away at night.

During the winter months paint over all the trunks of Apple-, Pear- and other fruit trees with a thick coat of witewash, lime mixed with blood and a little lamp-black, — this will kill all Insects in crevices of bark, eggs, &c.

Be not sparing with liquid manure, mixed with Malcomess' Fertilizer in garden and orchard while trees are in flower and bearing fruit. Get

a *Planet Junior*, costing about £ 2.10/— and a garden pump on wheelbarrow costing about £ 5.15/— (No. 43 Catalogue) and hose extra. —

For successful gardening these articles are indispensable, and bring a quick return of the original outlay.

If it is your fortune to have good lands near a permanent stream, which lies too deep to lead out, get a wind pumping mill with steel tower, costing about £ 50. For successful growing of green Barley, Lucerne, and irrigation in general this is a good investment of your money. **Messrs. Malcomess & Co., East London**, supply these wind pumping mills and send a man to fix up the same. (See Irrigation.)

Bordeaux mixture for spraying Tomatoes and Grape vines, also Pears and Apples affected with fungus disease: 1½ lb. of bluestone dissolved in 12½ gallons of water, then add 1 lb. of unslacked lime.



YOUNG VAAL RHEEBUCK.



PART XI.

TRANSKEIAN MERCANTILE DIRECTORY

OR

INDEX TO LICENCE HOLDERS

OF GENERAL STORES, HOTELS, SHOPS, TRADING STATIONS, &c.,

January and February 1903 (incomplete).

NAME	BUSINESS	NAME OF PLACE	MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT AND TERRITORY
Abernethy, Henry P.	Shop	Silverstream	Kentani, Transkei
Acton, Robert	Trader	Caba, Kuze	Tsomo, "
Acton, Harriet T.	"	Caba	" "
Adey, Edward T.	"	Tsomo	" "
Adey, Thimothey H.	"	Mahlubini	Nqamakwe, "
Adkins, Sidney	"	Gqaqala	Tsolo, Griqualand East
Adkins, Sidney	"	Ncembu	" "
Aitken, E.	Butcher	Kokstad	Kokstad, "
Aling, J. E. B.	Auctioneer	Elliot	Elliot, Tembuland
Allen, Richard	Shop	Xuka Drift	Maclear, Griqualand East
Allen & Co.	Hotel	Butterworth	Butterworth, Transkei
Allner, Fredk. O.	Trader	Gqogqora	Nqamakwe, "
Altenkirch, Joseph	"	Ibeka	Idutywa, "
Amod, Dawood	Importer	Umzimkulu	Umzimkulu, Griqualand E.
Anderson, L. S.	Hotel and Trader	Garry Owen	Xalanga, Tembuland
Appel, Wilhelm C.	Trader	Emqekezweni	Umtata, "
Arnold, Thomas	"	Enthlangana	Umzimkulu, Griqualand E.
Arnold, John P.	"	Bukazi	Lusikisiki, Pondoland
Ashington, Thomas J.	"	Tora	Engcobo, Tembuland
Baehr, Carl A.	Trader	Ncora	St. Marks, "
Baehr, Carl A.	"	Ncora	" "
Baehr, Carl A.	"	Ncora	" "
Baker, Tom S.	Hotel	Kokstad	Mount Currie, Griquald. E.
Baker, Tom S.	Billiard	"	" " "
Baker, Tom S.	Shop	"	" " "
Ball, Eli Thomas	Trader	Entafufu	Lusikisiki, Pondoland

NAME	BUSINESS	NAME OF PLACE	MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT AND TERRITORY
Bangazi, T. S.	Aerat. Water	Umtata	Umtata, Tembuland
Barbour, Thos T.	Trader	Mt. Pleasant & Hobeni	Elliotdale, "
Barclay, James	Shop	Kokstad	Mount Currie, Griquald. E.
Barnett, Robert B.	Trader	Tina Drift	Qumbu, "
Barnett, William	Shop	Takazi	Kentani, Transkei
Barton, A. S., & Co.	"	Kokstad	Mount Currie, Griquald. E.
Barton, A. S., & Co.	Auctioneers	"	" " "
Batteson, George W.	Shop	Cala	Xalanga, Tembuland
Batteson, George W.	"	Round Hill	Maclear, Griqualand East
Baxter, Fredk. W.	"	Askeaton	Xalanga, Tembuland
Beck, Elizabeth W.	Trader	Lower Engcobo	Engcobo, "
Beck, R. Y.	"	Upper Umgwali	" "
Beck, Robert Y.	"	Manyana	" "
Beck, Robert Y.	"	Engcobo	" "
Beckerling, Charles H.	Shop	Sundwana	Elliot, "
Beckermann, Gottl. W.	Trader	Bell Rock	Umtata, "
Beetje, Jan H.	Shop	Ryno	Elliot, "
Behr, C., & Co.	Bakers	Lusikisiki	Lusikisiki, Pondoland
Behr, C., & Co.	Butchers	"	" "
Behr, C., & Co.	Traders	"	" "
Benning, George	Hotel	Umtata	Umtata, Tembuland
Bentley, J.	Trader	Lwecweni	Engcobo, "
Berliner, Levy	Shop	Elliot and Gubenxa	Elliot, "
Berry, Edward J.	"	Qumbu	Qumbu, Griqualand East
Bestal, Charles E. S.	"	Ida	Elliot, Tembuland
Biggs, Wm. C.	} Trader	George Moshesh	Matatiele, Griqualand East
		Location	
Biggs Wm. C.	Shop	Gladstone	" "
Biljoen, B. J.	Butcher	Maclear	Maclear, "
Black, David	Trader	Black Hill	Qumbu, "
Black, David	Hotel	Tsitsa Bridge	Tsolo, "
Black, David	Trader	" "	" "
Black, David	"	Tsitsa Drift	" "
Black, William	Shop	Umtata	Umtata, Tembuland
Black, William	Trader	Buwa	" "
Black, William	Hotel	"	" "
Black, William	Trader	Mtentu	" "
Black, William	"	Xwili	" "
Black, William	"	Qunu	" "
Blacker, William R.	} Gunpowder Baker	Umtata	" "
Blacker, William R.	Aer. Water	"	" "
Blacker, William R.	Shop	"	" "
Blackbird & Son	Butchers	Tabankulu	Tabankulu, Pondoland E.
Blackbird & Son	Traders	"	" "

NAME	BUSINESS	NAME OF PLACE	MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT AND TERRITORY
Blakeway, Ernest W. C.	Trader	Mqanduli	Mqanduli, Tembuland
Blakeway, J. C.	Attorney	Umtata	Umtata, "
Blanck, Edward	Trader	Zangwa	Butterworth, Transkei
Blanck, Edward	Baker	Butterworth	" "
Blanck, Edward	Shop	"	" "
Blanck, Edward	Trader	Gwadana	Idutywa, "
Blow & Owen	Shop	Matatiele	Matatiele, Griqualand East
Blow & Owen	Traders	Queen's Mercy	" "
Bode, George	Trader	M'Banga	Engcobo, Tembuland
Booker, E. C. C.	"	Egoqwana	Lusikisiki, Pondoland East
Booth, W ^m .	"	Bongweni	Butterworth, Transkei
Botha, F. J.	Butcher	Ugie	Ugie, Griqualand East
Botha, John F.	Trader	Mnceba	Tabankulu, Pondoland
Bouverie, Wilfred P.	"	Umtamfuna	Bizana, "
Bouwer, W. A. C.	Shop	Gubenxa	Gubenxa, Tembuland
Box, Thomas	Hotel	Cedarville	Matatiele, Griqualand East
Box, Thomas	Billiard	"	" "
Box, Thomas	Aer. Water	"	" "
Bragg, Tom J.	Trader	Fort Beechamwood	Willovale, Trankei
Bramwell, Henry	Shop	Dell Cranery	Matatiele, Griqualand East
Brann, Elizabeth R.	Baker	Ngqeleni	Ngqeleni, Pondoland
Brann, Elizabeth R.	Trader	"	" "
Brill, Alfred F.	"	Villow Springs	Butterworth, "
Brill, Alfred F.	"	The Springs	" "
Brock & Fletcher	Traders	Umzimhlava	Umzimhlava, Pondoland E.
Brock, Fletcher & Co.	"	Bukazi	Lusikisiki, "
Brock, Fletcher & Co.	"	Mbomvane	Tabankulu, "
Brock, Thomas G.	Trader	Umzimhlava	Flagstaff, "
Brockhausen, Adam	"	Qora	Idutywa, Transkei
Brooks, John W.	"	Ibeka	" "
Brooks, John W.	Liquor (Hotel)	"	" "
Brooks, Launcelot M. N.	Aer. Water	Brook's Neck	MountAyliff, Griqualand E.
Brooks, Launcelot M. N.	Liquor (Hotel)	" "	" " "
Brooks, Launcelot M. N.	Shop	" "	" " "
Broughton, Benjamin	Shop	Nkanga	Willowvale, Transkei
Broughton, Benjamin	"	Dadamba	" "
Broughton, Benjamin	Trader	Busila	" "
Brown, Alfred D.	"	Main	Nqamakwe, "
Brown, Ebenezer	"	Esikobeni	Idutywa "
Brown, Thomas E.	"	Sigqungweni	Tsolo, Griqualand East
Brown, Thomas E.	"	Gemfana	" "
Brussow, August F.	"	Tsomo	St. Marks, Tembuland
Bryant, John. H.	"	Embiza	Nqamakwe, Transkei
Buchholz, Hermann	Shop	Bojeni	Willowvale, "
Buchholz, Hermann	"	Iujura	" "

NAME	BUSINESS	NAME OF PLACE	MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT AND TERRITORY
Budge, Richard J. Burmeister, Wm.	Trader Shop	Kotana Qumbu	Nqamakwe, Transkei Qumbu, Griqualand East
Burmeister, Wm.	Butcher and Baker	"	" "
Bydell, September		Shop	Kokstad
Bydell, September	"	Blythefountain	" " "
Bydell, September	Trader	Nongutyona's Locat.	Mount Ayliff, "
Byl, John van der	"	Zibungu	Libode, Pondoland
Calvey, Louis	Trader	Nkunzimbini	Lusikisiki, Pondoland
Calverley, Richard W.		"	Mateku
Canham, Francis	"	Mount Blaizes	M'qanduli, Tembuland
Caples, Thomas	Shop	Lusikisiki	Lusikisiki, Pondoland
Carrenagh, A. B.	Trader	Kokstad	Mount Currie, Griquald. E.
Carroll, James	"	Xolobe	Tsomo, Transkei
Carroll, Thomas	Butcher and Baker	Nywara	Idutywa, "
Carroll, William		Trader	Cala
Cavie, Edward A. F.	"	Ntsimbakozi	Willowvale, Transkei
Cavie, Edward A. F.	"	Redoubt	Bizana, Pondoland
Chambers, Charles A.	"	Lugwyini	" "
Chaplin, Harry	Billiard	Nyibibeni	Umtata, Tembuland
Chaplin, Harry	Hotel	Matatiele	Matatiele, Griqualand East
Chapman, James W.	Shop	"	" "
Charles, Thomas	Trader	Qwaninga	Willowvale, Transkei
Chippis, Thos. W.	Butcher and Baker	Makwababa	St. Marks, Tembuland
Christian, Peter		Baker	Cala
Clarke A. D.	Shop	"	" "
Clarke, Amelia H.	Hotel and Trader	Engcobo	Engcobo, "
Clarke, Edward T.		Trader	Emjanyana
Clarke, E. D.	Hotel	Didi	" "
Clarke, F. M.	Trader	Engcobo	" "
Clarke, James S.		"	Zadingeni and Esinqumeni
Clarke, Thomas H.	Auctioneer Hotel	Emgodini	Flagstaff, Pondoland
Clarke, Thomas H.		Trader	Nqamakwe
Clarke, Thomas H.	"	Nqamakwe Drift	" "
Clarke & Co.	Shop	Mtwaku	" "
Clegg, Thomas	Trader	Port St. John's	St. Johns, Pondoland
Cloete, A.	"	Matatiele	Matatiele, Griqualand East
Cloete, A.	"	Ngazi	Qumbu, "
Cloete, A.	"	Bashan	Maclear, "

NAME	BUSINESS	NAME OF PLACE	MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT AND TERRITORY
Club (see Richardson)	Liquor	Umtata	Umtata, Tembuland
Clus, Charles T. Le	Trader	Old Idutywa	Idutywa, Transkei
Coghlan, P.	"	Cegane	Engcobo, Tembuland
Colbeck, William	"	Bumazi	Flagstaff, Pondoland
Cole, James	"	Insikeni	Umzimkulu, Griqualand E.
Cole, James	"	Riverside	" "
Cole, James	Shop	"	" "
Cole, James	"	Sneezeewood	" "
Cole, James	Hotel	"	" "
Cole, James	Shop	Belfort	Matatiele, "
Cole, James	Trader	New Amalfi	Mount Currie, "
Coop, Thomas W.	Shop	Kokstad	" "
Corwick, Frederick J.	Trader	Kanye	Engcobo, Tembuland
Cousins, C. R.	"	Ngqaqini	Willowvale, Transkei
Cousins & Preston	Shop	Umtata	Umtata, Tembuland
Cousins, William	Trader	Mancam	M'qanduli, "
Cousins, William	"	Mbozisa	" "
Costello, Brothers	Aer. Water	Cala	Xalanga, "
Costello, Brothers	Shop	"	" "
Cowie, Reuben, J.	"	Tsolo	Tsolo, Griqualand East
Craig, C. R.	Trader	Ncumbe	Tabankulu, Pondoland East
Crawford, J. A.	"	Lusikisiki	Lusikisiki, "
Crighton, Thos.	Hotel &c.	Matatiele	Matatiele, Griqualand East
Crossley, A.	Trader	Cebe	Kentani, Transkei
Crossley, John	Shop	Butterworth	Butterworth, "
Crous Bros.	Traders	Kinira Drift	Mount Frere, Griqualand E.
Cumming, Archibald C.	Trader	St. Augustine	Tsolo, "
Cumming, Archibald C.	"	Inxu Drift	" "
Cumming, Archibald C.	"	Singxago	" "
Curnick, Frederick J.	"	Ngqokota and Sitebe	Engcobo, Tembuland
Curnick, Edward J. N.	"	Nqamakwe	Nqamakwe, Transkei
Curnick, Frederick	"	"	" "
Curtis, Frank	Baker and Butcher	Idutywa	Idutywa, "
Curtis, Frank			
Curtis, Frank	Billiard	"	" "
Curtis, Frank	Shop	"	" "
Curtis, Frank	Gunpowder	"	" "
Curtis, Frank	Hotel	"	" "
Cuthbert, M.	Shop	Umtata	Umtata, Tembuland
Dahlem, Stoeche & Co.	Traders	Lourdes	Umzimkulu, Griqualand E.
Daines, Thomas M.	Butcher	Sea View	Willowvale, Transkei
Daines, Thomas M.	Shop	Ciko	" "
Daines, Thomas M.	Trader	Sea View	" "
Dale, Ezra W.	"	Qamata	St. Marks, Tembuland

NAME	BUSINESS	NAME OF PLACE	MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT AND TERRITORY
Daly, Michael H.	Shop and Gunpowder	Butterworth	Butterworth, Transkei
Dargie, George	Shop	Orafiana	Elliot, Tembuland
Darner, E. C.	Trader	Debera	Engcobo, "
David, H. F., & Co.	Butchers and Bakers	Matatiele	Matatiele, Griqualand East
David, Johanna	Baker	Elliotdale	Elliotdale, Tembuland
Davies, Mary	Butcher	Cofinvaba	St. Marks, "
Davies, W. L., & Co.	Bakers and Butchers	Bizana	Bizana, Pondoland
Davies, W. L., & Co.	Traders	"	" "
Davies, W. L., & Co.	"	Mount Frere	Mount Frere, Griquald. E.
Davies, W. L., & Co.	"	Mpemba	" " "
Davies, W. L., & Co.	"	Kinira	" " "
Davies, W. L., & Co.	"	Tabankulu	Tabankulu, Pondoland
Davies, W. L., & Co.	"	Lusikisiki	Lusikisiki, "
Davies, W. L., & Co.	"	Nqabeni	Flagstaff, "
Davis, George W.	Trader	Egoso	Engcobo, Tembuland
Davis, Richard	"	Esinqumeni	Idutywa, Transkei
Davis, Alfred J.	"	Qwaninga	" "
Davis, H. F., & Co.	Billiards	Matatiele	Matatiele, Griqualand East
Davis, H. F., & Co.	Hotel	"	" "
Davis, H. F., & Co.	Aer. Water	"	" "
Davis, James P. A.	Trader	Old Bunting	Ngqeleni, Pondoland
Davis, James P. A.	"	Notinsila	" "
Davis, James P. A.	"	Ludalasi	" "
Davitt, James C.	"	Maluhana	Mqanduli, Tembuland
	"	Mobekona	" "
Davitt, James C.	"	Nzulwini	" "
	"	Mpako	" "
Davitt, James L.	"	N'tshilini	Ngqeleni, Pondoland
Davitt, James L.	"	Ntabenculu	" "
Davitt, James L.	"	Hluleka	" "
Davitt, James L.	"	Ntibani	" "
Decker, Edwin R. M.	Hotel	Butterworth	Butterworth, Transkei
Decker, Edwin R. M.	Aer. Water	"	" "
Decker, Edwin R. M.	Billiards	"	" "
Deckert, Stanley C.	Trader	Qamata	St. Marks, Tembuland
Dexter, Frederick	Aer. Water, Hotel &c.	Brooks Neck	Mount Ayliff, Griqual. E.
Dickason, F. R.	"	Inungi	Matatiele, "
Dickerson, A. E. T.	"	Sugar Bush	Mount Ayliff, "
Dladla, Isabella	Shop	"	" " "
Dodds, W. H.	Trader	Enkantaweni	Bizana, East Pondoland
Dodds, W. H. T.	"	Fort Donald	Fort Donald, Griqualand E.

NAME	BUSINESS	NAME OF PLACE	MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT AND TERRITORY
Dold, V., & Co.	Shop	Kokstad	Kokstad, Griqualand East
Dold, V., & Co.	Gunpowder	"	" "
Dooley, W. J.	Shop, Butch. and Baker	Summerfield	Umzimkulu "
Dooley, W. J.	Trader	Sibis Location	Matatiele, "
Dorking, Thomas L.	"	Mnceba	Tabankulu, Pondoland
Dovey Bros.	Traders	M'kemani	MountFrere, GriqualandE.
Doyle & Son	"	Nyidlana	Nqamakwe, Transkei
Doyle, W. S.	Trader	Gcebala	Tsomo, "
Drayton, Thomas G.	"	Ngunduzi	Kentani, "
Drew, Leonhard V.	Shop	Mount Ayliff	MountAyliff, GriqualandE.
Drew, Leonhard V.	Butcher and Baker	" "	" "
Dreyer, W ^m J.	Trader	Hopefield	Elliotdale, Tembuland
Dreyer, W ^m J.	"	Prospect Station	" "
Dyer, Henry B.	Shop	Iusikeni	Umzimkuli, Griqualand E.
Edwards, James	Trader	Mfula	Willowvale, Transkei
Egling, W ^m F.	Shop	Engcobo	Engcobo, Tembuland
Ellis, James C.	"	Umtata	Umtata, "
Elson, W ^m F.	Trader	Bauzi	St. Marks, "
Estmann, John W.	"	Ntsinga	MountAyliff, GriqualandE.
Evans, Annie M.	Shop	Kentani	Kentani, Transkei
Ewels, Thomas W.	Trader	Nqusi	" "
Ewels, Robert	"	Cats Pass	" "
Ewers, Vitus	Shop	Esikobeni	Elliot, Tembuland
Faber, F. G.	Trader	Ngavungavu	Libode, Pondoland West
Faber, F. W., & Co.	Shop	Springvale Farm	Umtata, Tembuland
Fenix, George	"	Cala	Xalanga, "
Fenix, George	"	"	" "
Fennell, Fred.	Baker	Butterworth	Butterworth, Transkei
Fennell, Fred.	Shop	"	" "
Fisk, Frank	Billiard	Umtata	Umtata, Tembuland
Fisk, Frank	Aer. Water	"	" "
Fisk, Frank	Hotel	"	" "
Fordham, E. W.	Trader	Cancele	MountFrere, GriqualandE.
Fordham, S. K.	"	Mandelini	" "
Fordham, Ernest W.	"	Lady Kok	" "
Fordham, Ernest W.	"	Mandeline	" "
Fortuin, Johannes	Shop	Krom Draai	Umzimkulu, "
Fortuin, Johannes S.	"	"	" "
Fotheringham, David	Trader	Jonas Kraal	Mount Ayliff, "
Fotheringham & Co.	Shop	Waterfall	Mount Curry, "
Fotheringham & Co.	"	Poort Kraal	" "

NAME	BUSINESS	NAME OF PLACE	MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT AND TERRITORY
Fotheringham & Co.	Shop	Ouverwacht, Drie Fontein	MountCurrie,GriqualandE.
Francis Brothers	"	Cala	" " "
Francis, Edward James	Shop and Liquor	Ugie	Xalanga, Tembuland
Francis, E. J. & F.W.	Shop	"	Maclear, Griqualand East
Francis, Frederick W.	"	Maclear	" "
François, August L.	"	Tsolo	Tsolo, "
Franks & Co.	"	Kokstad	Kokstad, "
Freemantle, Frederick C.	Trader	Mtshazi	Mount Frere, "
Freemantle, G. A. & Co.	Traders	Uttshazi	" " "
French, John H.	Aer. Water, Billiard &c.	Flagstaff	Flagstaff, Pondoland East
Futter, C., & Son	Bakers	Butterworth	Butterworth, Transkei
Gabakas, K.	Butcher and Baker	Matatiele	Matatiele, Griqualand East
Garner, Richard B.	Trader	M'Kinti	Tsomo, Transkei
Gaylard, Elizabeth A.	"	Ndabakazi	Butterworth, Transkei
Geach, John H. T.	Blacksmith	High View	Butterworth, "
Gerike, Stephanus	Shop, Butch.	Elliot	Elliot, Tembuland
Gibraish, Josh.	Hawker	Kokstad	Kokstad, Griqualand East
Gilbert, W. F.	Trader	Kanyi	Engcobo, Tembuland
Gilbert, W ^m .	"	Qutubeni	" "
Glynn, Harry	"	Mendu	Willowvale, Transkei
Goga, Mahomed, A.	Shop	Kokstad	Mount Currie, Griquald. E.
Goehler, Mrs. J.	Trader	Nqwelle	Elliotdale, Tembuland
Goehler, Mrs. J.	"	Ncwasa	" "
Goetsch, Carl F.	"	Xumi	Nqamakwe, Transkei
Goetsch, J.	Baker	Idutywa	Idutywa, "
Goff, Richard	Shop	Engcobo	Engcobo, Tembuland
Goodwin, E. H.	Apothecary	Kokstad	Kokstad, Griqualand East
Gous, Leonhard	Trader	Ngabara	Idutywa, Transkei
Gray, E. & J. L.	Butchers	Cala	Cala, Tembuland
Gray, Joseph J.	Shop and Hotel	Clutha	Elliot, "
Greenaway, F. W.	Trader	Xuka Junction	Umtata, "
Greenacre, Harvey & Co.	Shop	Kokstad	Mount Currie, Griquald. E.
Grodzinski Bros.	Billiard, Hotel, Shop	Elliot	Elliot, Tembuland
Groom, Thomas	Shop	Kokstad	Mount Currie, Griquald. E.
Gunthorp, C.	"	"	" " "
Hack, Matthew	Baker, Hotels (2), Liquor, Aer. Water	Maclear	Maclear, Griqualand East
Haefele, W.	Builder	Umtata	Umtata, Tembuland
Haenisch, Richard	Trader	Cafutweni	Willowvale, Transkei

NAME	BUSINESS	NAME OF PLACE	MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT AND TERRITORY
Haffagee, H.	Trader	Bizana	Bizana, Pondoland E.
Hall, Christina	2 Shops	Kokstad	Mount Currie, "
Hall, Christina	Baker	"	" " "
Hall, Edward W.	Trader	Ngqutura	Engcobo, Tembuland
Hall, Oliver J.	"	Gquga	" "
Hammond, Wm. H.	{ Hotel, Aer. Water, Shop	Cala	Cala, "
Harley, Walter	Shop	Middle Valley	Mount Currie, Griquald. E.
Hartmann, Emil	Trader	Ncizela	Willowvale, Transkei
Harvey, Greenacre & Co.	Shop	Kokstad	Mount Currie, Griquald. E.
Hassall, A.	Trader	Nthlambe	Butterworth, "
Hatting, L. C.	Butcher	Elliot	Elliot, Tembuland
Hawkes, Henry E.	Trader	Ebende	Idutywa, Transkei
Hawkes, Henry E.	"	Qaqazana	Willowvale, "
Hawkes, Henry E.	"	Gwadu	" "
Hawkes, Albert J.	"	Ramra	" "
Hawkes, Albert J.	"	Mbancolo	" "
Heath, Wilhelmina F. A.	{ Hotel, But- cher, Shop, Aer. Water, Baker	Engcobo	Engcobo, Tembuland
Heathcote, Harry T.	Trader	Baca	Nqeleni, Pondoland West
Heathcote, Harry T.	{ Trader, Baker and Butcher	Libode	Libode, "
Hedding, Ermelphus	Trader	Mount Fletcher	M't Fletcher, Griqual. E.
Hedding, Ermelphus	"	Tinana	" " "
Hedding, Ermelphus	"	Ezincuka	" " "
Hedding, William L.	"	Ravenscroft	Tabankulu, Pondoland East
Hedding, William L.	"	Toleni	" "
Hedding, William L.	"	Isilindini	" "
Hedding, W. L.	"	Dungu	" "
Heerden, van	Butcher	Cedarville	Cedarville, Griqualand E.
Henley, S. St. J.	Auctioneer	Butterworth	Butterworth, Transkei
Hennessy, Edmond J.	Trader	Gumzana	Bizana, Pondoland East
Hewat, Andrew	Shop	Umtata	Umtata, Tembuland
Hewerdine, William H.	"	Ngavungavu	Libode, Pondoland West
Hildebrandt, J. F.	Trader	Ntibane Drift	Engcobo, Tembuland
Hill, Harold	"	Emgwali	" "
Hill, Thomas W.	Shop	Qumbu	Qumbu, Griqualand East
Holman, P. J.	Trader	M'tentu	Umtata, Tembuland
Holwell, Charles	Shop	Pansis Location	Umzimkulu, Griqualand E.
Home, W. Fred.	Trader	Intibane Drift	Engcobo, Tembuland
Hoole, Alfred E.	"	Flagstaff	Flagstaff, Pondoland East
Hoole, Alfred E.	"	Tabankulu	Tabankulu, "
Hoole, A. F.	"	Mantlanyeni	Lusikisiki, "

NAME	BUSINESS	NAME OF PLACE	MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT AND TERRITORY
Hoole, Edward B.	Trader	Old Morley	Mqanduli, Tembuland
Horne, Wm. F.	"	Ntibane Drift	Engcobo, "
Horner, Alfred H.	"	Mapuzi	Mqanduli, "
Howard, H. B.	Auctioneer	Cala	Xalanga, "
Howard, H. B. M.	"	"	" "
Howse, Charles A.	{ Hotel and Shop	St. Marks	St. Marks, "
Howse, Charles A.	Butcher	Cofinvaba	" "
Hudson, Charles H.	Trader, Hotel	Xilınca	Nqamakwe, Transkei
Hughes, C. R.	Trader	Mkodusweni	Lusikisiki, Pondoland E.
Hughes, F. E.	"	Mteli	" "
Hughes, John O.	"	Tabase	Umtata, Tembuland
Hughes & Co.	Traders	Qubeni	Lusikisiki, Pondoland East
Hugo, B.	Trader	Lourdes	Umzimkulu, Griqualand E.
Hulley, Ernest H.	"	Eseck	Mount Frere, "
Hutt, John	Auctioneer	Matatiele	Matatiele, "
Jackson, L. L.	Shop	Kokstad	Kokstad, Griqualand East
Jagger, Albert W.	"	Matatiele	Matatiele, "
James, Charles	Hotel	Newmarket	Mount Currie, "
James, Charles	Shop	"	" " "
Janson, Thomas	Trader	Ngqura	St. Marks, Tembuland
Jass, P. Kort	"	Ludidis Location	Matatiele, Griqualand East
Jelly & Payn	Traders	Gqwesa	Qumbu, "
Jennings J.	Trader	Tabase	Umtata, Tembuland
Johns, Henry	"	Cegenana	Butterworth, Transkei
Johnson, Charles	{ Hotel, Billiard, Aer. Water	Matatiele	Matatiele, Griqualand East
Johnson, Fred.	Trader	Qumancu	St. Marks, Tembuland
Johnson, Frederick J.	{ Hotel, Shop, Baker	Tsomo	Tsomo, Transkei,
Johnson & Armstrong	Shop	Makomerin	Matatiele, Griqualand East
Johnson & Dawson	Traders	Mlangane	Umzimkulu, "
Johnston, J. W.	Aer. Water	Kokstad	Kokstad, "
Junior Club	Traders	Umtata	Umtata, Tembuland
Junkel, William	{ Trader	Kohlo Amajola and Tombo	St. Johns, Pondoland
Kalding, Frederick	Trader	Mhlahlani	Willowvale, Transkei
Kashula, A.	"	Elucwecwe	Engcobo, Tembuland
Kashula, Christian A.	"	Banzi	St. Marks, "
Kayat, George	"	Ugie	Maclear, Griqualand East
Kayser, Henry B.	"	Sulenkama	Qumbu, "

NAME	BUSINESS	NAME OF PLACE	MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT AND TERRITORY
Keal, John	Hotel, Shop	Olie Fontein	Mount Currie, Griquald.E.
Keen, E. E.	Trader	Impisi	Bizana, Pondoland East
Kelly, James G.	"	Mkatazo	Elliotdale, Tembuland
Kelly, James G.	"	Tafelehashe	" "
Kelly, John	"	Elutubeni	Libode, Pondoland W.
Kelly, R.	Shop	Kokstad	Mount Currie, Griquald.E.
Kemlo, Bros.	"	Gxora	Kentani, Transkei
Kennedy, Mary	Hotel, Shop	Coldstream	Elliot, Tembuland
Kennedy, Thomas	Shop	Gubenxa	" "
Kerr, John	Trader	Mount Prospect	Libode, Pondoland West
Kersten, Hermann A.	Shop	Seplan	Xalanga, Tembuland
Kettles, J. B.	Auctioneer	Elliot	Elliot, "
Kilroe, Bros.	Traders	Palmerston	Lusikisiki, Pondoland East
Kilroe, Bros.	"	Zalo near Palmerston	" "
King, George	Shop	Umtata	Umtata, Tembuland
King, Percy R.	Trader	Clarkbury	Engcobo, "
King, William	"	Gqobanco	" "
Kippen, J. C.	"	Entsikeni	Umzimkulu, Griqualand E.
Kirk, James H. T.	"	Taleni	Willowvale, Transkei
Klette, Edward Julius	Auctioneer	Umtata	Umtata, Tembuland
Koch, Jesse	Shop	Stockwésbasin	Xalanga, "
Kockott, Fred.	Trader	Qobogobo	Kentani, Transkei
Kortjass	"	Sodidis Location	Matatiele, Griqualand East
Kumm, Albert E.	"	Rwantsana	Kentani, Transkei
Kurk, Joseph P.	"	Hlobo	Nqamakwe "
Kutcher, Augustus	"	Coffee Bay	M'qanduli, Tembuland
Lang, O. C.	Trader	Engxogi	Engcobo, Tembuland
Lang, Bros.	Hotel, Shop	"	" "
Langton, H. T.	Trader	Mgwalana	" "
Larkan, Francis, C.	Shop	Krom Draai	Umzimkulu, Griqualand E.
Larkan, John R.	"	Bont Rand	" "
Larter, Herbert	{ Liquor, Aer. Water	Umtata	Umtata, Tembuland
Lawlor, Arthur J.	Trader	Tsomo River	St. Marks, "
Lawlor, C. J.	"	Hopefield	Elliotdale, "
Lawlor, Elizabeth	{ Liquor, Trader	Ncora	St. Marks, "
Lawlor, John E.	{ Butcher, Baker Shop	Cofinvaba	" "
Lawlor, Peter F.	Trader	Nthlonyane	Elliotdale, "
Lawlor, Peter F.	"	Madwaleni	" "
Lawlor, Peter F.	"	Nkanya	" "
Lawrence & Cranney	Traders	Emgodeni	Emgodeni, Pondoland
Lawson, Th. J.	Trader	Manzana	Engcobo, Tembuland

NAME	BUSINESS	NAME OF PLACE	MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT AND TERRITORY
Ledger, Henry W.	Shop	Kentani	Kentani, Transkei
Ledger, J. H.	Hotel, Shop	Toleni	Butterworth, "
Ledger, J. H.	Trader	Camalata	" "
Lehmann, H.	Baker	Kokstad	Mount Currie, Griquald. E.
Lemmon & Co.	Shop	"	Kokstad, "
Levay, H.	Masonia Hot.	Umtata	Umtata, Tembuland
Lewis, F. J.	Shop	Maclear	Maclear, Griqualand East
Lewis, Gerald G.	Trader	Lands End	M'qanduli, Tembuland
Lewis, William S.	Baker, Butcher and Trader	Bizana	Bizana, Pondoland
Light, Thomas C.	"	Nququ	St. Marks, Tembuland
Lindemann, August	"	Xuka Drift	Engcobo, "
Lindhorst, John W. G.	Butcher, Baker, Shop	Butterworth	Butterworth, Transkei
Lone, William	Trader	Nqolosa	Tsomo, "
Love, John T.	"	Sabalele	St. Marks, Tembuland
Lovemore, W. B.	"	New Amalfi	Mount Currie, Griquald. E.
Lowry Bros.	Shop, Baker and Wholesale Traders	Umtata	Umtata, Tembuland
Lowry Bros.	"	Libode	Libode, Pondoland West
Lowry Bros.	"	Lutubeni	" "
Lowry Bros.	"	Jenca	Tsolo, Griqualand East
Lowry Bros.	"	Ncolora	" "
Lowry Bros.	"	Mtokwana	Ngqeleni, Pondoland
Lowry Bros.	"	Ngqeleni	" "
Lowry Bros.	"	Mgwenyana	" "
Lloyd, C. G.	Trader	Ncome	Mount Frere, Griquald. E.
Lloyd, Charles G.	"	Nyaniso's Soc.	Matatiele, "
Lloyd, Charles G.	"	Ludidis Soc.	" "
Lloyd, Charles G.	"	Mandelini	Mount Frere, "
Lloyd, Clarence	Shop	St. Johns	St. Johns, Pondoland
Lloyd, E. B.	"	Highfields	Maclear, Griqualand East
Lloyd, Letta	Trader	Ceyele	Engcobo, Tembuland
Lloyd, Reuben	"	Cuncuzi	St. Marks, "
Lloyd, Thomas	"	Tsojana	Tsomo, Transkei
Lumsden, John & Co.	Baker, Shop Importers	Butterworth	Butterworth, "
Lyons, Edward	Trader	Umdumbi	Ngqeleni, Pondoland West
Mabuyeleni, Asa	Shop	Umzimkulu	Umzimkulu, Griquald. E.
Macanda & Kraai	Traders	St. Marks	St. Marks, Tembuland
MacGahan, Barney	Trader, Hotel Aer. Water	Rode, and	Tabankulu, Pondold. East Mount Ayliff, Griquald. E.

NAME	BUSINESS	NAME OF PLACE	MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT AND TERRITORY
MacGill, J.	Shop	Centuli	Kentani, Transkei
MacGill, J.	"	Kei Mouth	" "
MacKay, A. F.	Trader	Ngqayi	Qumbu, Griqualand East
Macready, W. B.	{ Hotel and Shop	Kentani	Kentani, Transkei
Marriot, Richard	Trader	Makwababa	St. Marks, Tembuland
Martin & Co.	Traders	Mvenyane	Matatiele, Griqualand East
Mather, A.	Trader	Gwadana	Idutywa, Transkei
Matthews, William	"	Ngadla, Riet Olee	Willowvale, "
Matz, Christian	Butcher	Butterworth	Butterworth, "
Matz, William	Trader	Qina	Kentani, "
May, Martin F.	Hotel	Bethesda	Matatiele, Griqualand East
Maynard, Chs. M.	Trader	Ncoti	Qumbu, "
Maytom, C., & Co.	{ Butcher, Hotel, Baker, Aer. Water, &c.	Port St. John's	St. Johns, Pondoland West
Maytom, C., & Co.	Traders	"	" "
Mbolekna, Ben.	Butcher	Tsomo	Tsomo, Transkei
McAllister, Edward	Trader	Umgaziana	Ngqeleni, Pondoland West
McClure, Arthur	"	Intsingizi	Bizana, Pondoland East
McClure, Arthur	"	Entlozela	" "
McDonald, Mrs. Henrietta	"	Centuli	Umtata, Tembuland
McDonald, John	Hotel, Trader	Fair View	Mount Fletcher, Griqual. E.
McDonald, John	Trader	Fletcherville	" " "
McDonald, John	"	Good Hope	" " "
McDonald, John	"	Pabalong	" " "
McDonald, John	"	Seforong	" " "
McDonald, W.	"	Junction Ferry	Tsolo, Griqualand East
McDonald, Wm.	"	Qombolo	Kentani, Transkei
McDowel	Shop	Kokstad	Kokstad, Griqualand East
McGahan, B.	Trader	Kinira	Mount Frere, "
McGillivray, J. S.	"	Gqobonco	Engcobo, Tembuland
McGowan, Robert C.	"	Umzimhlava	Lusikisiki, Pondoland E.
McGregor, Clement J.	"	Emjanyana	Engcobo, Tembuland
McKay, A. F.	"	Qangu	Qumbu, Griqualand East
McKay, Mrs. A. F.	{ Hotel and Shop Butcher,	Katkop	" "
McKay, Donald	{ Baker, Shop, &c.	Mount Frere	Mount Frere, "
McKay, Donald	Trader	Mandeline	" " "
McKay, Donald	"	Mkemane	" " "
McKay, Donald	"	Buffels Neck	" " "
McKenzie, Alfred J.	Shop	Maclear	Maclear, "

NAME	BUSINESS	NAME OF PLACE	MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT AND TERRITORY
McKenzie, Alfred J.	Shop	Falstaff Glen	Maclear, Griqualand East
McKenzie, D.	Trader	Endokeni	Mt. Ayliff, "
McKenzie, D., & Co.	Traders and Butchers	Sudakweni	" " "
McKenzie, J.	Trader	Brandfontein	Kokstad, "
McKenzie, Wm. C.	Hotel and Shop	Garry Owen	Xalanga, Tembuland
Meier, S.	Trader	Lotana	Qumbu, Griqualand East
Melliard, William	Shop	Elliot	Elliot, Tembuland
Mellor, Armine V. & Lane	Traders	Pilgrims Rest	St. Johns, Pondoland West
Mellor, Armine V.	Trader	Dangwana	" "
Meth, Charles	"	Hlwahlwazi	Flagstaff, Pondoland East
Meth, F.	"	Halabati	Lusikisiki, "
Meth, Frederick	"	Mseleni	" "
Meth & Co.	Baker, Butcher, Trader, &c.	Tabankulu	Tabankulu, "
Mills, Aaron, & Co.	Hotel and Shop	Umpulusi	Idutywa, Transkei
Mills, Aaron, & Co.	do.	Munyu	" "
Mills, Aaron, & Co.	do.	Bashee Bridge and Double Drift	" "
Mills, David W.	Shop	Idutywa	" "
Mills & Rethman	Baker, Stock Comp'y	Lusikisiki	Lusikisiki, Pondoland East
Mills & Rethman, Ltd.	do. Traders	Flagstaff	Flagstaff, "
Mills & Rethman, Ltd.	Butchers and Bakers	Bizana	Bizana, "
Mills & Rethman, Ltd.	do. do.	Umzamba	" "
Milton, Robert W.	Shop	Cala	Xalanga, Tembuland
Mitchley, E. T. G.	Trader	M'paku and Brighton	M'qanduli, "
Mitchley, E. T. G.	"	Brighton	" "
Moldenhauer, E. A.	"	Gongululu	Gongululu, Pondoland W.
Montgomery W.	Butcher	Mt. Ayliff	Mt. Ayliff, Griqualand E.
Moore, Charles R.	Trader	Mpukani	Nqamakwe, Transkei
Morgan & Wiggill	Traders	Sabalele	St. Marks, Tembuland
Moriarty, John H. M.	Trader	Nqamakwe	Nqamakwe, Transkei
Moriarty, Richard	"	Makwababa	St. Marks, Tembuland
Moriarty, Thomas	Hotel and Trader	Blyth Station	Nqamakwe, Transkei
Morris, Frank	Shop	Lufula	Xalanga, Tembuland
Morris, Peter	Shop, Hotel, Aer. Water, &c.	Cala	" "
Morum Bros.	Bakers &c.	Mount Fletcher	Mt. Fletcher, Griquald. E.

NAME	BUSINESS	NAME OF PLACE	MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT AND TERRITORY
Morum Bros.	Traders	Mgubos Location	Matatiele, Griqualand East
Morum Bros.	"	Sitabataba	Mount Flescher, "
Morum Bros.	Shop	Ugie	Maclear, "
Morum Bros.	Bakers	Matatiele	Matatiele, "
Morum Bros.	Shop	Isegogo	" "
Mosenthal & Co.	Traders	Nqabara	Idutywa, Transkei
Moss, C. J. & L., & Co.	Shop	Elliot	Elliot, Tembuland
Moss, Reuben	Trader	Cambalala	St. Marks, "
Moss, Richard R.	"	Mtshayana	" "
Mourant, A. G.	"	Dangwana	St. Johns, Pondoland West
Muggleton, Henrietta	Hotel	Ugie	Maclear, Griqualand East
Murphy, M.	Trader	Manzana	Engcobo, Tembuland
Nel, Franz J.	{ Trader, Hotel, &c.	Zadungeni	Engcobo, Tembuland
Neethling, Henry T.	Trader	Weza	Willowvale, Transkei
Newman, A. H., & Co.	Shop	Umtata	Umtata, Tembuland
Niekerk, S. C. J. van	Butcher, Shop	Elliot	Elliot, "
Niekerk, P. van	Auctioneer	St. Johns,	St. Johns, Pondoland
Nightingale, Geoffrey	Trader	Mbanyane	Elliotdale, Tembuland
Nooi, H. J.	—	Egoqwana	Lusikisiki, Pondoland
Ntlabati, Simon	Trader	Qombolo	Tsomo, Transkei
Ntlabati, Simon	Shop	Cofimvaba	St. Marks, Tembuland
Nunan, Simon J.	Trader	Sibis Location	Matatiele, Griqualand East
O'Donnell, Michael H.	Trader	Emagusheni	Flagstaff, Pondoland East
O'Donnell, Michael H.	"	Puffadder	Puffadder, "
O'Grady Bros.	{ Hotel and Shop (3)	Qamata	St. Marks, Tembuland
Oliver, Alexandre J. T.	Trader	Mconcolara	Tsomo, Transkei
Osborne, P. F.	"	Elliot	Elliot, Tembuland
Pamla, James S.	Trader	Qutsa	Tsomo, Transkei
Pansegrow & Last	Shop	Elliot	Elliot, Tembuland
Pantswa, John	Aer. Water	Umtata	Umtata, "
Parker, Reginald	{ Hotel and Shop	Great Kei Drift	Tsomo, Transkei
Parsons, W.	Hotel	Mount Ayliff	Mount Ayliff, Griquald. E.
Parsons, W.	{ Butcher and Baker	"	" "
Parsons, W.	Hotel	Mount Frere	Mount Frere "
Parkyn, Robert	Trader	Tsitsa Bridge	Qumbu, "
Parkyn, Robert	"	Ngwenenyama	" "
Pascoe, Bros.	Shop	Cala	Xalanga, Tembuland

NAME	BUSINESS	NAME OF PLACE	MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT AND TERRITORY
Pattinson, John W.	Shop	Qolora	Kentani, Transkei
Payn, Alex	Butcher	Kokstad	Mount Currie, Griquald. E.
Payn, Edward M.	Butcher, Baker, Hotel	Mount Frere	Mount Frere, "
Payn, G. W.	Shop	Matatiele	Matatiele, "
Payn, Philip	"	Tsolo	Tsolo, "
Payne, Harry	Trader	Tombo	St. Johns, Pondoland West
Payne, Henry	"	Glegazi	Ngqeleni, "
Peach, Thomas	Butcher	Toleni	Butterworth, Transkei
Peacock Bros.	Shop	St. Marks	St. Marks, Tembuland
Peacock, Gavin G.	Trader	Esikobeni	" "
Pearce, Preston W.	Hotel and Butcher	Qumbu	Qumbu, Griqualand East
Pearce, George W.	Trader	Bashee Hill	Umtata, Tembuland
Pedersen, Olaff,	Shop	Port St. John's	St. Johns, Pondoland
Pennington W. E.	Trader	Twazi	Flagstaff, Pondoland East
Perrey, A. E.	Shop	Kokstad	Kokstad, Griqualand East
Peters, William	Trader	Hohita	St. Marks, Tembuland
Phillip, J.	"	Elucwecwe	Engcobo, "
Phillips, Alex T. W.	Hotel, Billiard, Aer. Water, Shop	Idutywa	Idutywa, Transkei
Phillips, Bertram	Trader	Tsojana	Tsomo, "
Phillips, Bros.	Traders	Emjanyana Reserve	Engcobo, Tembuland
Phillips, Bros.	"	Gqobonco	" "
Phillips, David H.	Trader	Mzonga	Willowvale, Transkei
Phillips, Henry J.	Hotel, Billiard, Aer. Water	Butterworth	Butterworth, "
Phillips, James	Hotel, Butcher, Baker, Shop	Mount Fletcher Mahlake	Mount Fletcher, Griqual. E.
Phillips, James	Hotel, Trader	Kenegha Drift	" " "
Phillips, James	Trader	Mathlake	" " "
Phillips, J. H.	—	Xuka	Engcobo, Tembuland
Phillips, Richard L.	Trader	'Dwessa	Willowvale, Transkei
Phillips, Richard L.	"	Nqabanana	" "
Phillips, Tora W. W.	"	Emjanyana Reserve	Engcobo, Tembuland
Picken, J. A.	"	Ncise	Umtata, "
Picken, James A.	Apothecary	Umtata	" "
Pincott, R. W.	Shop	Nooitgedacht	Nooitgedacht, Griquald. E.
Pohl, G. P.	Trader	Tonti	Flagstaff, Pondoland East
Pohl, George P.	"	Fort Donald	Mount Ayliff, Griqualand E.
Pohl, George P.	"	Dundee	" " "
Pohl, George P.	"	Emfundisweni	Flagstaff, Pondoland East

NAME	BUSINESS	NAME OF PLACE	MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT AND TERRITORY
Pondoland Trading Company	Bakers, Shop	St. Johns	St. Johns, Pondoland West
Pote, Frederick C.	Shop and Auctioneer	Maclear	Maclear, Griqualand East
Potgieter, T. J.	Hotel	Cedarville	Cedarville, "
Preston, J. C.	Baker	Eagles Neck	Butterworth, Transkei
Preston, Joseph C.	Trader	Nqamakwe	Nqamakwe, "
Preston, Joseph C.	"	Xilinx	" "
Preston, J.	"	Mangulo	Butterworth, "
Prior, Henry W.	"	Ntloazi	St. Marks, Tembuland
Puttergill, Charles E.	Shop	St. Marks	" "
Quin, F. J.	Trader	Tina Drift	Qumbu, Griqualand East
Ramsay, Frederick A.	Trader	Ntseshe	Nqamakwe, Transkei
Randore, Moses	Hawker	Kokstad	Kokstad, Griqualand East
Rayment, James	Shop	Idutywa	Idutywa, Transkei
Rayn, A. F.	Butcher	Kokstad	Kokstad, Griqualand East
Reid, A. C.	Trader	Enkantweni	Bizana, Pondoland East
Reid, Charles	"	Impisi	Bizana, "
Rein, Gotthold A.	"	Nxaxo	Kentani, Transkei
Rethman Limited	Baker, Butch. and Trader	Lusikisiki	Lusikisiki, Pondoland East
Rethman Limited	"	Zalo	Zalo, Pondoland East
Rethman, Tom M.	Shop	Reedsdale	Umzimkulu, Griqualand E.
Richards, W.	Trader	Cola	Tabankulu, Pondold. East
Richardson, S. Lewis	"	Ludeke	Tabankulu, "
Richardson, W.	Club	Umtata	Umtata, Tembuland
Risely, J. W.	Shop	Kokstad	Kokstad, Griqualand East
Ritchie, Adam	Shoeware-house	Umtata	Umtata, Tembuland
Roberts, W.	Trader	Mxambuli	Mqanduli, "
Robins, Frederick W. E.	"	Kanyaya	Bizana, Pondoland East
Robinson, Charles E.	Shop	Rebels Kloof	Xalanga, Tembuland
Robinson, T. P.	Trader	Elliot	Elliot, "
Robinson, W. G. E.	Shop	Umtata	Umtata, "
Robinson, W ^m . S.	Trader	M'qanduli and Madwaleni	M'qanduli, "
Robinson & Co.	Musicware-house	Umtata	Umtata, "
Rock, Henry	Trader	Fort William	Flagstaff, Pondoland East
Roome, Walter	"	Cegane	Engcobo, Tembuland
Ross, Herbert G.	"	Metebela	Nqamakwe, Transkei
Rouse, John W.	Butcher, Baker, Shop	Maclear	Maclear, Griqualand East

NAME	BUSINESS	NAME OF PLACE	MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT AND TERRITORY
Rooyan, Isaac van	Trader	Xolobe	Tsomo, Transkei
Rutters, Reuben	Shop	Qumbu	Qumbu, Griqualand East
Sailer, F.	Shop	Kokstad	Kokstad, Griqualand East
Sauer, R. E.	"	Mvenyane	Matatiele, "
Sawyer, John C.	Trader	Nququ	St. Marks, Tembuland
Scheidel, W ^m . A.	"	Tsakana	" "
Schmidt, Dionys	{ Baker and Butcher	Cala	Xalanga, "
Schreiber, Hermann F.	Trader	Bolotwa	Idutywa, Transkei
Schroeder, Hermann	"	Xongora	Umtata, Tembuland
Schroeder, Rudolph R.	"	Camama	St. Marks, "
Schroeder, Ernst E.	Shop	Matatiele	Matatiele, Griqualand East
Schultz, W ^m . C. A.	{ Hotel, Billiard	Engcobo	Engcobo, Tembuland
Schultz, Charles A. W.	Shop	Cala	Xalanga, "
Schultz, William C. A.	"	St. Marks	St. Marks, "
Scott, George R.	"	Umzimkulu	Umzimkulu, Griqualand E.
Scott, Robert	"	Tiger Hoek	Mount Currie, "
Secker, Henry L.	Trader	M'qanduli	M'qanduli, Tembuland
Seidler, Christoph	{ Jeweller and Watchmaker	Umtata	Umtata, "
Shand, John H.	Aer. Water	St. Johns	St. Johns, Pondoland West
Sharpley, J. T.	Trader	Coffee-Bay	M'qanduli, Tembuland
Sheppard, David T.	"	Sentubi	Engcobo, "
Sheppard, J.	"	Xuka Junction	Umtata "
Shrosbee, Adam	Shop	Embokotwa	Elliot, "
Shrosbree & Viljoen	"	Dorasmhor	" "
Skelton, C.	Hotel & Shop	Qumbu	Qumbu, Griqualand East
Smale, J. H.	Shop	Umtata	Umtata, Tembuland
Smale Bros. & Co.	Traders	Ntombo	Libode, Pondoland East
Smale Bros. & Co.	"	Nkanga	" " "
Smale Bros. & Co.	Bakers &c.	Libode	" " "
Smale Bros. & Co.	Traders	Mcumbe	Tabankulu, " "
Smale Bros. & Co.	"	Nomadolo	Ngqeleni, Pondoland West
Smale Bros. & Co.	{ General Stores	Umtata	Umtata, Tembuland
Smale Bros. & Co.	Traders	Titi	Ngqeleni, Pondoland West
Smale, F. W.	Trader	Mjilana	Qumbu, Griqualand East
Smith, Bros.	Traders	Ezolo	Nqamakwe, Transkei
Smith, Charles E.	Trader	Ncerana	Kentani, "
Smith & Cortor	Shop	Matatiele	Matatiele, Griqualand East
Smith, George	Trader	Mantlhanyeni	Lusikisiki, Pondoland East
Smith, George H.	Hotel, Shop	Elliot	Elliot, Tembuland
Smith, Jeff. A. M.	Trader	Ngqeleni	Ngqeleni, Pondoland West

NAME	BUSINESS	NAME OF PLACE	MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT AND TERRITORY
Smith, Jeff. A. M.	Trader	Umdumbi	Ngqeleni, Pondoland West
Smith, John	Butcher, Baker, Shop	Mount Ayliff	Mount Ayliff, Griquald. E.
Smith, Oscar		Trader	Mtombi
Smith, Sidney S.	"	Mqonci	Idutywa, Transkei
Smith, William	Shop & Hotel	Navar	Navar, Tembuland
Smoll, E.	Trader	Ntsontsata	Lusikisiki, Pondoland E.
Snodgrass, John	"	Ngqwara	Nqamakwe, Transkei
Snodgrass, John	"	Mhlohlane	" "
Snodgrass, Robert	Shop	St. Marks	St. Marks, Tembuland
Snodgrass, Robert	"	Laing	Xalanga, "
Snodgrass, Robert	Trader	Nqxwabanqu	St. Marks, "
Snodgrass, W. P.	Hotel, Shop	Qumancu	Engcobo, "
Spalding, Mrs. A. A.	Trader	Dambene	Tabankulu, Pondold. East
Spalding, Joseph J.	"	Xabane	Tsolo, Griqualand East
E. A.	Shop	Idutywa	Idutywa, Transkei
Sparg, Edward	Trader	Xonye	Engcobo, Tembuland
Sparg, Frederick	Shop, But- cher, Baker	Idutywa	Idutywa, Transkei
Sparg, Otto		Trader	Ngamageli
Spenser, H. B.	"	Nqabeni	Nqabeni, Pondoland
Stevenson, Mitchel & Co.	Shop	Kokstad	Mount Currie, Griquald. E.
Straaten, Nicholas van	Trader	Mthoanto	Matatiele, "
Straaten, Nicholas van	"	York	" "
Straaten, Nicholas van	"	G. Moshesh's Location	" "
Straaten, Nicholas van	"	Bethesda	" "
Strachan, Benjamin J.	Trader	Mount Prospect	Flagstaff, Pondoland East
Strachan & Company	Hotel,	Umzimkulu	Umzimkulu, Griqualand E.
	Billiard, Shop		
Strachan & Company	Butcher,	Mountain Home	" "
	Baker		
Strachan & Company	Hotel, Shop	Upper Drift	" "
Strachan & Company	Shop	Krom Hoek	" "
Strachan & Company	"	Ibisi Drift	" "
Strachan & Company	"	"	" "
Strachan & Company	Gunpowder	Zwartberg	Mount Currie, "
	Trader		
Strachan, Henry J.	Trader	Mount Bleak	Lusikisiki, Pondoland East
Strachan, Thomas H.	"	Mkoko	Flagstaff, "
Stuart, Robert	Butcher	Cala	Xalanga, Tembuland
Studd, Abraham	Hotel,	Kokstad	Mount Currie, Griquald. E.
	Billiard, Shop		
Sutherland, John	Baker	Cala	Xalanga Tembuland
Sutton Bros.	Traders	Mxambule	M'qanduli, "

NAME	BUSINESS	NAME OF PLACE	MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT AND TERRITORY
Sutton Bros.	Traders	Darabe	M'qanduli, Tembuland
Sutton, F. F.	Trader	Ncumbe	Ngqueleni, Pondoland
Sutton, W ^m .	"	Zimbane	Umtata, Tembuland
Swan, Matthew	"	Teko	Kentani, Transkei
Swan, Matthew	"	Holela	" "
Tarr, C. G.	Hotel	Ugie	Maclear, Griqualand East
Tasker, R. B.	Aer. Water Masonic Hot.,	Kokstad	Kokstad, "
Taylor, Frank	Boarding- house	Umtata	Umtata, Tembuland
Taylor, John	Baker, Shop	Mount Ayliff	Mount Ayliff, Griqualand E.
Taylor, Samuel	Trader	Umbulu	Tsomo, Transkei
Taylor, Bros.	Shop	Matatiele	Matatiele, Griqualand East
Taylor, C. A.	Trader	New Market	Mount Curry, "
Taylor, H. W.	Baker	Flagstaff	Flagstaff, Pondoland East
Taylor, H. W.	Trader	"	" "
Taylor, Louise F.	Baker	M'qanduli	M'qanduli, Tembuland
Taylor, Joseph M.	Trader	Xongora	Umtata, "
Taylor, Sam	"	Baziya	" "
Taylor, W. E.	Butcher	M'qanduli	M'qanduli, "
Thomas, George	Trader	Mgcwangube and Upper M'pako	M'qanduli, "
Thompson & Arnold	Shop	Umzimkulu	Umzimkulu, Griquald. E.
Thompson, Fred.	Trader	Hebe Hebe	Nqamakwe, Transkei
Thompson, Thomas L.	Shop	Malvinia	Elliot, Tembuland
Thomson, P. H.	Trader	Hota	Xalanga, "
Thornton, Charles H.	"	Nthlonyana and M'gazana	Elliotdale, "
Thurnan, Henry C.	Shop	Mount Fletcher	Mount Fletcher, Griqual. E.
Thurnan, Henry C.	Trader	Nxotshana	" "
Titterton, Joseph E.	"	St. Marks	St. Marks, Tembuland
Tranmere, E. C.	"	Tshontini Hill	M'qanduli, "
Trappists	Shop	Reuben	Mount Currie, Griquald. E.
Trollip, Charles H.	Liquor, Shop	Umtata	Umtata, Tembuland
Tronks & Co.	Shop	Kokstad	Kokstad, Griqualand East
Trow, George T.	Trader	Manubi	Kentani, Transkei
Trow, James T.	"	Qumqgole	M'qanduli, "
Trower, John S.	"	Ntaundwana	Ngqeleni, Pondoland West
Trower, E. J.	"	Ngcolova	Libode, "
Trower & Strachan	Butchers	Umtata	Umtata, Tembuland
Turnbull, Alex.	Trader	Tutura	Kentani, Transkei
Turner, F. & C.	Shop	Underchiff	St. Johns, Pondoland West
Turner, Sidney	Trader	St. Johns	Lusikisiki, "
Turner, Sidney	Shop	"	St. Johns, "

NAME	BUSINESS	NAME OF PLACE	MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT AND TERRITORY
Uys, Bartman	Shop	Adié	Matatiele, Griqualand East
Vaughan, John	Baker	Flagstaff	Flagstaff, Pondoland East
Venables, Alfred	Trader	Nqabanci	Idutywa, Transkei
Venables, Daniel	"	Bolotwa	" "
Venter, Albert	Butcher	St. Marks	St. Marks, Tembuland
Venter, Johannes J.	Baker, Butcher	Elliot	Elliot, "
Venter, J. A.	Trader	Gubenxa	Elliot, "
Vernon, Ernest	"	M'punzana	Umtata, "
Vetter, Alexander	Shop	Kokstad	Mount Currie, Griquald. E.
Vice, G.	Trader	Dundee	Mount Ayliff, "
Vice, Joseph	Hotel, Aer. Water	Mount Ayliff	" "
Viedge Bros.	Hotel, Shop	Springvale	Umtata, Tembuland
Viedge Bros.	Traders	Tabase	" "
Viedge Bros.	"	Tabase Nek	" "
Viedge Bros.	"	M'peko	" "
Viedge Bros.	"	M'Bolompo	" "
Viedge Bros.	"	Kambi	" "
Viedge Bros.	"	M'jika & Buntingville	Tsolo, Griqualand East
Viljoen, Daniel J.	Hotel, Shop	Elliot	Elliot, Tembuland
Vogt, Gustav A.	Shop	Enmxce	Xalanga, "
Volmer, Charles	Butcher and Baker	Matatiele	Matatiele, Griqualand East
Waddell, Wm.	Butcher	Umtata	Umtata, Tembuland
Waddell, Wm.	Trader	Tokana	Ngqeleni, Pondoland West
Waddell, Wm.	"	Kwanyana	" "
Waddell, W.	"	Mkata	Lusikisiki, Pondoland E.
Wade & Beetje	Shop	Elliot	Elliot, Tembuland
Wade, Frederick A.	Trader	Tsomo Post	Tsomo, Transkei
Wade, Frederick A.	"	Tsomo Mission	" "
Wade, James F.	"	Tsojana	" "
Wakeford, Walter	"	Mbulu Kweza	" "
Walker & Co.	Shop & Baker	Engcobo	Engcobo, Tembuland
Wallis, C. H.	Auctioneer	Umtata	Umtata, "
Walsh, John	Trader	Kwaaiman	M'quanduli, Tembuland
Walsh, William	"	Embongweni	Mount Ayliff, Griqualand E.
Wardlaw & Co.	Traders	Umgazi	St. Johns, Pondoland
Warner, Jos. C. J.	Trader	Fort Malan	
Warner, W. E.	Auctioneer	Idutywa	Idutywa, Transkei
Warren, Henry	Shop	Maclear	Maclear, Griqualand East
Warren, John H.	"	Cedarville	Matatiele, "
Warren, John H.	Auctioneer	"	" "

NAME	BUSINESS	NAME OF PLACE	MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT AND TERRITORY
Wattrus, John	Hotel, Shop	Umbulu	
Wattrus, John	Trader	Hange	Tsomo, Transkei
Wattrus, Thomas W.	"	Quka	St. Marks, Tembuland
Webster, Thomas L.	Trader and Butcher	Flagstaff	Flagstaff, Pondoland
Webb, Christopher A.	do.	Tyinira	Nqamakwe, Transkei
Westhuisen, N. van der	Trader	Umkata	Umkata, Pondoland East
Wharren, Julia	"	Nttonyane	Elliotdale, Tembuland
Wheeldon & Clarke	Postcart fares	Kei Road and Umtata	Umtata, "
Wheeldon & Son	do.	Umtata	Kokstad, Griqualand East
Whillier, F. K.	Auctioneer	Cala	Xalanga, Tembuland
Whitaker, George, & Co.	Traders	Manyhashe	Nqamakwe, Transkei
Whitaker, George, & Co.	"	Nyulula	" "
Whitaker, George, & Co.	"	Umgomanzi	Butterworth, "
White, Henry K.	Butcher Shop Importer, &c.	Umzimkulu	Umzimkulu, Griqualand E.
White, W. A.	Trader	Lands End	M'qanduli, Tembuland
Whitfield, Arthur	"	Cizela	Idutywa, Transkei
Whitfield, Saul	"	Mtsito	Tsomo, "
Whitfield, Saul	"	Mfula	" "
Whitfield, Wallace	Shop	Lusizi	Kentani, Transkei
Whitfield, W.	Butcher	Kentani	" "
Whitfield, William J.	Trader	Xorana	M'qanduli, Tembuland
Whitmore, William	"	Myolo	Engcobo, "
Whitmore, William	"	Upper Myolo	" "
Widdicombe & Osborne	Shop	Elliot	Elliot, "
Widdicombe, William H.	"	Xuka Drift	" "
Widdicombe, Walter	Hotel	"	" "
Wiggil & Morgan	Shop	Sabalele	St. Marks "
Wigley, Josiah H.	Trader	Nomahaya	Nqamakwe, Transkei
Williams, Arthur	"	Umlengana	Libode, Pondoland
Williams, Arthur H.	Baker, Liquor	Kokstad	Kokstad, Griqualand East
Williams, Arthur H.	Shop C. M. R. Camp	"	" "
Wild, Henry W.	Trader	Stoney Drift, Tubeni	Elliotdale, Tembuland
Wild, William	"	Skipish	Elliot, "
Wilhelm, M. H.	Apothecary	Minard	Elliot, "
Williams, E.	Shop	Kokstad	Kokstad, Griqualand East
Williams, George	Liquor (2)	"	" "
Williams, R. J.	Trader	Umgazi	St. Johns, Tembuland
Wilson, James P.	"	Sulenkama, Tyira and Culuncu	Qumbu, Griqualand East
Wilson, W. H.	"	Seplan	Xalanga, Tembuland

NAME	BUSINESS	NAME OF PLACE	MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT AND TERRITORY
Wilson, Wm. H.	{ Butcher and Baker, Shop	Southeyville	St. Marks, Tembuland
Wood, Charles	Trader	Elliotdale	Elliotdale, "
Wood, Charles	"	Neehana and Cwebe	" "
Wood, Charles	Trader	Xora	M'qanduli, "
Wood, Henry	"	Badi	Willowvale, Transkei
Wood, H. J., & Co.	Traders	Noewani	" "
Wood, James F., & Co.	{ Hotel, Shop, Billiard, Aer. Water, Bakers, &c.	Port St. John's	St. Johns, Pondoland
Wood, Oscar	Trader	Sitebe	Engcobo, Tembuland
Worner, E. C.	"	Webera	" "
Wright, Charles P.	"	Isityana	Butterworth, Transkei
Wright, E. B.	—	Nsindba	Engcobo, Tembuland
Wright, Francis E.	Trader	Gungululu	Libode, Griqualand East
Wright, George	"	Enkantsweni	Bizana, Pondoland
Wright, William C.	{ "	Gungululu and Qumbu	Tsolo, Griqualand East Qumbu "
Wylie, William	"	Talemof	Elliotdale, Tembuland
Wylie, William	"	Sea View	" "
Yates, W. W. P.	Trader	Umzimvubu	Mount Frere, Griquald. E.
Yates, William P.	Shop	Mount Frere	" "
Young, William P.	{ Butcher & Shop	Kokstad	Mount Currie, "



PART XII.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

Considering that there exists in South Africa an absolute necessity for an increased production of cereals and other produce, unless the vast importation of the necessaries of civilized life, as flour, meal, coffee, tea, sugar, &c. &c. and consequent enriching of foreign countries, is to continue for ever, **land must be found for European settlers** who can and will make use of the natural capabilities of the soil, climate and facilities for irrigation works. Vast quantities, impossible to calculate in square feet or metres, of pure water, that would irrigate millions of acres rush down annually to the Indian Ocean and are lost to the country, an utter waste of God's precious gifts.

In the territories of East- and West Pondoland there still exist areas almost entirely or very sparsely occupied by natives. These areas are well watered and fertile and at present overgrown with dobgrass and useless scrub bush. The coast belt especially is eminently suitable for fruit growing, especially citrus trees, also coffee, tea, sugar cane, bananas, plantains, pine apple, pawpaws, &c. It has been suggested that the government should purchase from the Chiefs Sigcan and Bokleni these areas and lease them under any of the Colonial Acts to European colonists. Farms should especially be surveyed **around the magistracies which form the** nucleus of the townships of the future and so markets for produce. Not only would the colonist be benefited by this scheme but also the native as he (by force of example) would soon adopt modern notions of agriculture.

THE END.



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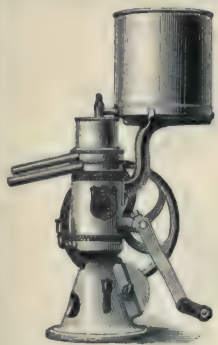
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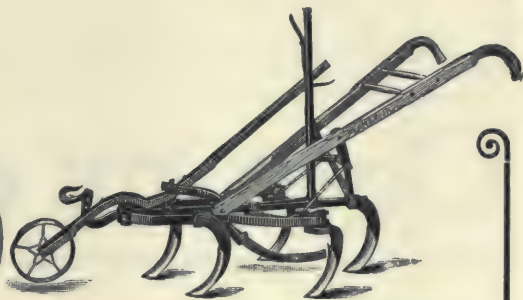
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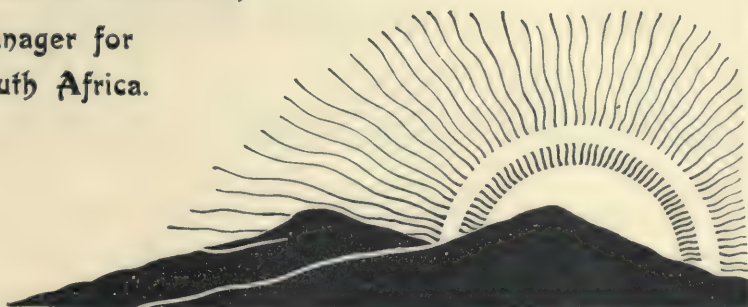
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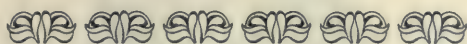
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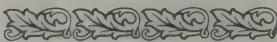


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AND JEWELLER



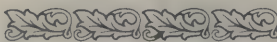
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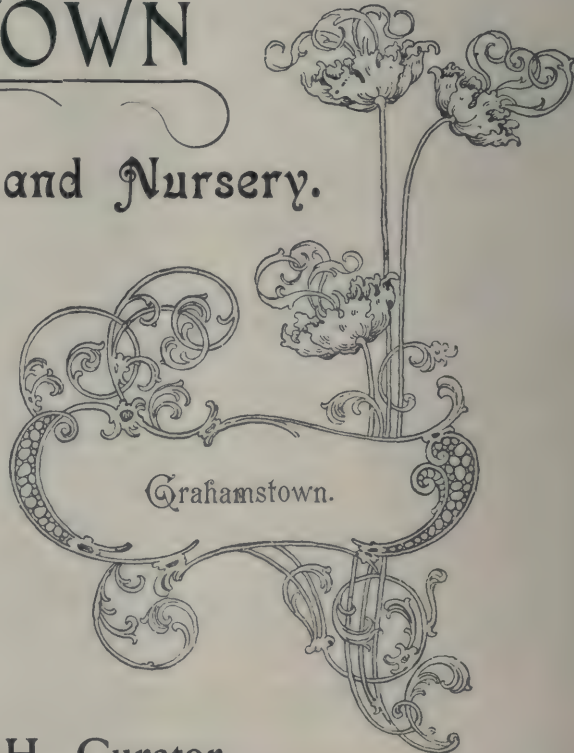


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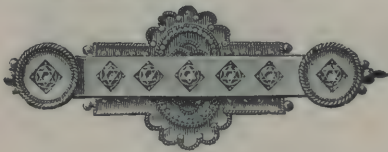


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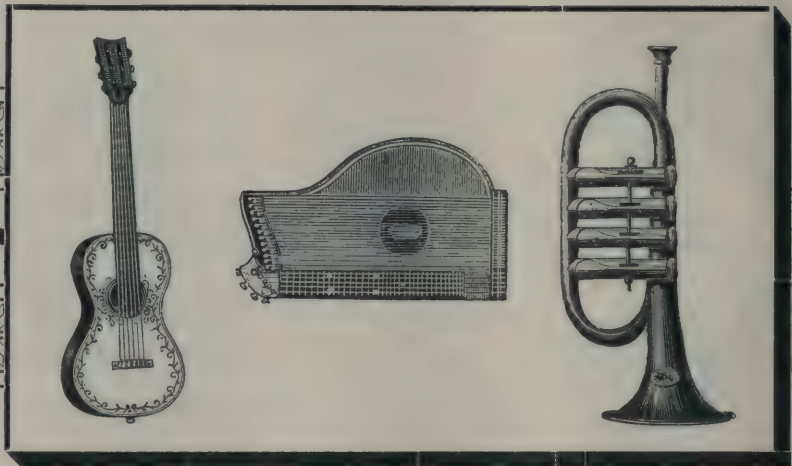
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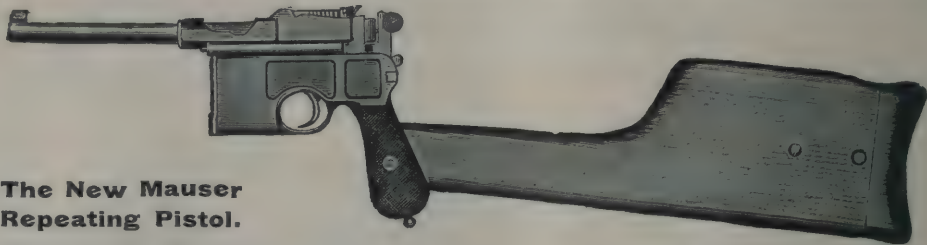
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